

**KWARA STATE**  
**FIRST DEVELOPMENT PLAN**  
**1970-74**



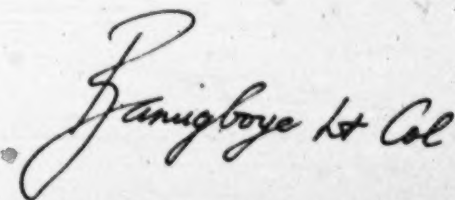


## FOREWORD

It is not an accident but indeed a unique privilege that I have to present the First Development Plan of this young, progressive and potentially prosperous State. Kwara is one of the new States which started virtually from the scratch. The planners of its economy were therefore faced with a host of initial difficulties, such as inadequate statistical data, professional staff shortage and above all, serious financial handicaps. Notwithstanding the challenges posed, planning has been recognized by both its State Government and its planning functionaries as the path to rapid growth and the only process to achieving systematic economic development. It is for this reason that the Economic Planning Division of the State Ministry of Finance had mobilized all available resources throughout the formulation of this Plan.

The implementation of the Plan is not and should not be seen as the exclusive responsibility of Government functionaries. It is, in fact, the duty of the communities, private organisations and individuals to contribute positively and directly towards the practical execution of the plan. The true manifestation of Nigeria's independence as a Nation is not so much in what the Government alone can do, as in what the people can do for themselves to give the desired effect to the development policies of the Government. We look forward to this spirit among all the citizens and friends of Kwara State at home and abroad. There is now, more than ever before, the need for stricter discipline, more sacrifice, much greater individual initiatives and team spirit, all of which are necessary if the goal we set for ourselves is to be attained. We should therefore harness all our resources and leave no stone that need to be turned unturned. I am quite optimistic in the belief that with good will and courage, we will succeed in transforming that State's economy from one of initial uncertainties to that of self reliance and radiant buoyancy.

I have no doubt that the accomplishment of the objectives and selective targets which we have set through the medium of this Plan will not only bring prosperity and happiness to the rapidly increasing population of this State but will also provide the wherewithal that can be used as a reliable basis for future planning. I therefore call upon all, public and private, indigenous and foreign to come forward and join hands with my Government in making the Plan a success.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "D. L. Bamigboye Lt Col". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "D" being particularly large and stylized.

LT.-COL. D. L. BAMIGBOYE,  
*Military Governor, Kwara State of Nigeria*





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## CHAPTER I

### GENERAL BACKGROUND

In May 1967 the Decree No. 14 was promulgated giving rise to a 12-State structured Federation. Kwara, which coincided with the former Ilorin and Kabba Provinces, emerged as one of the twelve States with headquarters at Ilorin. Formerly part of the Northern Region, the geographical position of Kwara State has now made it the natural 'Gateway' between the North and the South of the country.

The State comprises a land area of 28,672 square miles, forming 8 per cent of that of the Federation and a population of about 2.4 million representing 4 per cent of Nigeria's total population by 1963 census. Apart from sharing territorial boundaries with five other States of the Federation, Kwara also has a common international border with at least one neighbouring African country, Dahomey;

The State, like its parent body-Nigeria, is one of great physical dimensions with peoples of reasonable numerical strength, considerable intellectual capacity and varied ethnic groupings, and with areas glaringly uneven in their socio-economic development owing partly to accident of history and partly to wide differentiation in cultural background.

Similarly its economic potentials are numerous and diversified. In the lead are natural resources typical of Guinean and Intermediate Savannah, *i.e.*, such export crops as groundnuts, cotton, sheanuts, coffee, as well as cocoa and palm produce in the Southernly moist forest areas, and food crops as yams, cassava, maize beans, vegetables, fruits, rice and sugarcane—the last two being grown on moderately large plantations for local milling and edible sugar manufacture respectively; livestock like cattle, sheep, goats and poultry and of course valuable forestry products like mahogany, teak, iroko, gmelina and a variety of other species for supply of material for constructional works such as buildings, bridges, electrical and similar installations, etc. Then comes a variety of mineral resources like iron ore with over 260 million tons proved around the Agbaja Plateau in Kogi Division, limestone of about 100 million tons in Kogi and Igbirra Divisions, coal at Okaba in Ankpa Division, large outcrops of marble in Kogi and Igbirra Divisions, kaolin, columbite, gold, tin talc, tantalite, etc. While both the coal at Okaba in Ankpa Division and the marble at Jakura in Kogi Division are being worked on relatively small scale, the others are yet to be tapped. A wide range of other material and human resources also abound in the State—all crying out loudly for quick economic exploitation and full-scale development. The State's manpower resources are of a high quantitative level although they need further diversification especially in the professional and technological fields to meet the rising demands in commerce and industries and in other specialised fields.

The State is relatively fairly well urbanised with nearly a quarter of its total population living in cities and towns. It fares favourably well in social development. About 35 per cent of its school age children are in primary schools with a reasonable proportion of these in secondary grammar, commercial, technical and vocational institutions. The percentage of the latter that are in Polytechnics and Universities is also relatively high. On the other hand health services are inadequate. There are twelve hospitals with between 800 and 900 beds, *i.e.*, one bed to about 3,000 inhabitants and far fewer doctors than the generally accepted average for the nation.



The infrastructural facilities available include road and rail transport systems, under-developed river transport and promising air transport services. Postal and telecommunication services link all parts of the State with the headquarters and the rest of the country while electricity and water supplies are provided in most urban and industrial centres.

Industrial activities within the State are among others match and cigarette making at Ilorin, sugar manufacturing at Bacita and Sugar cubing at Ilorin, and paper mill at Jebba. Marble quarrying at Jakura and coal minning at Okaba are in slow but steady progress. Palm oil milling sponsored and financed by the Northern Nigeria Development Corporation exists at Ayangba in Dekina Division on a medium scale.

Local crafts and minor industries are carried out on house-hold basis. Some of these which are skilled and properly organised and considered eligible for financial assistance receive such aid through a Government backed Small Industries Credit Scheme.

Tourism is a rich virgin industrial field which when fully developed holds out very bright prospects for the rapid growth of the State's economy. Prominent among the tourism attractions are the £87 million Kainji dam scheme which is one of the world's largest and most famous hydro-electric projects with its ultra-modern resettlement scheme and 85-mile long artificial lake on which are based a number of agricultural and industrial programmes, and the Borgu Games Reserve the entrance of which is only 25 miles away from the Kainji hydro-electric complex. The reserve covers well over 1,500 square miles thus ranking as the largest in Nigeria and possibly in the whole of West Africa as well. Others are the glistening waters of Nigeria's two largest rivers—Niger and Benue at the confluence in Lokoja, the Pategi Regatta which is a set of traditional displays and canoe-racing, the fascinating Esie images whose origin is fraught with yet unresolved curiosity provoking mystery, the remains of Mungo Park's wrecked boat the 'Day Spring' at Jebba, the Bronzes at Tada, which are probably the first pieces of anatomical creativity in Africa and a wide range of attractive physical relief features. There are standard Catering Rest Houses in Ilorin and Lokoja while privately owned hotels, some with highly sophisticated services and modern equipments like the Unity Hotel in Ilorin and the Kainji Hotel in New Bussa are spreading all over the State.

The recent Administrative Reforms whereby the State is regrouped into eleven administrative divisions with highly re-organised, progressive and development-oriented local government system, and a comparatively efficient civil service under the guidance of a virile Public Service Commission are sources of just pride to the State. This is not only because they ensure continued political stability which in itself is a prerequisite for socio-economic development, but also because they are capable of facilitating the judicious use of available resources.

Finally one other potentiality which should not escape mention is that inherent in the combined spirit of self-help, self-sacrifice and private enterprise with which the State has been richly endowed and for which it is renowned all over the Federation. It has helped in no small measure to sustain the State throughout its initial difficulties. It has been clearly demonstrated in small, medium and large scale community development projects especially in the social sector covering water and electricity supplies, public utility buildings like market stalls, schools,



hospitals, etc., at costs ranging between £100 and £100,000 each. It is now penetrating the economic sector as revealed by the timely-emergence and bright prospects of rapid increase of well organised privately owned commercial and industrial undertakings.

From the foregoing one is left with no other conclusion than the obvious that in Kwara, young though and in spite of its initial teething problems, financial, political and administrative—which have thus far been largely overcome, there exists a wide range of investment opportunities. The current Development Plan has consequently been geared towards the fullest utilization of such opportunities by public, private—indigenous and foreign investors. It has been formulated with a view to bringing happiness and prosperity to the State not only by using its resources to the optimum in the process of implementing the plan but also to generate new ones which will maximise the fruits of the current plan and provide the wherewithal which can be used as a reliable basis for indicative planning targets of its successor.

This Plan being the first since its full inception as an autonomous State, common sense and experience of the Regional aspects of the First National Plan (1962-8) dictate that its size be kept within the ascertainable limits of the State's resources—available and anticipated, and its executive capacity—actual and projected. Thus it is that although the level of the nominal total public investment in the plan looks somewhat low on the surface it will give a great deal of relief to the patriotically inquisitive mind to note that a very simple analysis of the respective States' nominal totals reveals that Kwara takes as high as the *fourth* position among the twelve States in terms of investment 'per capita' superceded only by Rivers, Lagos and Mid-Western States. Judging from the overall resources picture therefore, it is this size of Plan, which has been aptly described by some economists in many quarters as very realistic' that can, hopefully, be fully implemented within the plan period or at least a comfortably high percentage of it, with very little spill-over to the succeeding plan period. If this is accomplished within schedule a signal and spectacular achievement must have been made.

In order to achieve the national objectives as amplified by the State's selective and ordered priorities of the programmes in the Plan all the talents and resources of the State will need to be mobilised with all sectors purposefully co-ordinated and usefully involved in the actual implementation of the Plan. The need for further discipline, more sacrifice and much greater individual initiatives is hardly ever more pressing than now to transform the State's economy from initial abject uncertainty and proverbial indigency into one of radiant buoyancy, self-reliance and positive dynamism.

## CHAPTER II

### PLANNING APPROACH

The plan is worked out as an indicative plan covering the whole economy of Kwara State except those branches which are exclusively under the direct executing control of the Federal Government. It includes not only the programmes and policies of the public sectors but also broad outline of the private sectors as well. The envisaged development in the industrial sector is based on the ascertained intentions of investors after conclusive and promising negotiations with the private organisations concerned. The main body of the plan document contains justifications for each project or group of projects selected for implementation during the four year plan period. Annex I to this plan is a summary survey which highlights in figures the main elements of the State's programmes while Annex II is an analysis of physical targets summarising, among other things, the production/consumption balance of the main commodities expected to be produced during the plan period.

The preparation of the plan was based principally on the proposals received from the State Government ministries and co-ordinated with necessary amendments or additions at the initiative of the Economic Planning Division after further consultations with the State authorities concerned. The proposals were thoroughly examined and carefully evaluated with a view to ensuring coherence and consistency. Projects in the economic sector were evaluated by means of cost/benefit analysis, employment intensity, stage of preparation of the projects concerned, its impact on balance of payments and its capital/labour ratio, etc. Projects in the social sectors were evaluated from the point of view of the envisaged size of the facilities to be provided, executive capacity for implementation and the need to improve, as much as possible, the standard of living of the people of this State *vis-a-vis* those in the other parts of the Federation. Throughout the plan preparation, there were systematic and frequent consultations with Federal Authorities on the size of the State Plan and mutual consistency with the National Plan. These consultations have ensured that our objectives are in harmony with those of the Federal Government and that the State's programme can be truly seen as an integral part of the National Plan.

#### **Plan Objectives and Targets.**

The five principal objectives of the Nation in her *Second National Development Plan 1970-74* are to establish Nigeria firmly as:

- (i) a united, strong and self-reliant nation
- (ii) a great and dynamic economy
- (iii) a just and egalitarian society
- (iv) a land of bright and full opportunities for all citizens and
- (v) a free and democratic society

Kwara State will in the promotion of its economic development adhere strictly to these objectives. In addition, and taking account of the natural and economic resources of Kwara State, as well as the wants of its people, it is proposed by means of the *Kwara State Development Plan 1970-74* to accomplish the following selective targets:

(a) a solid foundation for an accelerated rate of economic growth especially in the primary and industrial sectors by removing the existing bottlenecks to the state's economy;

(b) increased *production and productivity* in agriculture through improved methods and diversification in agriculture with a view to *raising* the farmers' standard of living and *increasing* Kwara State's contribution to Nigeria's foreign exchange earnings through increased exports;

(c) creation of a favourable investment climate and stimulation of the development of industries based on domestic raw materials and those which are labour intensive; thereby reducing unemployment;

(d) contribution towards the country's balance of payments through the growth and expansion of import—substitution industries; thus increasing the State's financial position;

(e) utilization to the fullest possible extent of the manpower resources of the State by securing an expansion in employment opportunities consistent with rapid growth of the economy;

(f) the provision of sound educational, health and other social facilities with a view to improving the conditions of living of the people of this State.

### **Planning Strategy**

The plan is based on a broad strategy of rapid economic development to ensure that the State's economy is steadily built up as soon as possible so as to make it self-reliant and less dependent on federal funds for the implementation of its future plans. Great importance is therefore attached to the proposed Iron and Steel Complex, which if established within Kwara State will raise the level of economic growth up to the Federation average within the shortest time possible. The State Plan in terms of government capital investment has therefore accorded first priority to roads development, with an allocation of 14.7 per cent of total capital expenditure. For similar reasons, the second priority is accorded to provision of health and medical services with an approximate allocation of 14.1 per cent, while the third priority is accorded to water supplies claiming 13.3 per cent.

The next strategy is based on the need to take account of the inter-relationship between *the primary and the industrial sectors of the economy*. Hence top-most priority in the industrial sector is accorded to those industries which will place emphasis on utilizing the raw materials available within the State. In this regard a number of investigations will be undertaken during the plan period with a view to finding industrial promoters for the processing of such raw materials. Finally, the present plan is a fore-runner of a longer perspective plan; hence adequate prominence has been attached to feasibility studies, research works and investigations with a view to determining suitable projects for inclusion in the next plan.



## CHAPTER III

### ANALYSIS OF THE STATE'S PLAN

The size of the Plan has been determined largely by the resources likely to be available to the State, its executive capacity, and in particular the quality and status of projects considered feasible during the plan period. After taking account of these three main factors, the size of the State's Plan was fixed at £55 million out of which Government would invest a capital expenditure of £22.8 million at an annual average capital investment of about £5.7 million. The total volume of the investment programme is therefore relative to the needs and the resources situation of the State. The development programme envisages a realistic yet optimum economic growth within the next four years. Kwara's absolute total public investment is literally the lowest (*vide* column 2 Table I below) but in terms of investment per inhabitant, Kwara State comes fourth in the whole of the Federation. This is an inspiring feature, since investment per capita is a better determinant of the soundness of a Plan than its mere nominal size. The temptation of inflation for the prestige size was persistently resisted throughout the formulation of the Plan.

TABLE I

| State         | Nominal<br>Capital<br>Investment<br>£m | Population<br>(Census 1963) | Investment<br>per<br>inhabitant<br>in £ |
|---------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1             | 2                                      | 3                           | 2:3                                     |
| Rivers        | 33.957                                 | 1,544,314                   | 22.0                                    |
| Lagos         | 27.125                                 | 1,443,567                   | 18.8                                    |
| Mid-Western   | 38.493                                 | 2,535,839                   | 15.2                                    |
| Kwara         | 22.893                                 | 2,399,365                   | 9.5                                     |
| North-Central | 37.640                                 | 4,089,305                   | 9.2                                     |
| Western       | 85.397                                 | 9,487,625                   | 9.0                                     |
| Kano          | 52.065                                 | 5,774,842                   | 9.0                                     |
| East-Central  | 50.804                                 | 6,223,831                   | 8.2                                     |
| Benue-Plateau | 26.467                                 | 4,009,408                   | 6.6                                     |
| South-Eastern | 29.570                                 | 4,626,317                   | 6.4                                     |
| North-Western | 30.115                                 | 5,733,296                   | 5.3                                     |
| North-Eastern | 35.838                                 | 7,793,444                   | 4.6                                     |

#### Main Features of the Plan

As stated earlier on, it is intended through the medium of this Plan to see invested a nominal total of £55 million within the next four years. Out of this Kwara State Government will invest about £22.8 million. To execute this programme a supporting recurrent expenditure rising from £0.34 million in 1970 to £2.0 million in 1974 is envisaged. The programme shows a progressive rate of growth. Using 1968-69 as the base year, the rates of growth of indices of government capital investment in the various groups of sectors are as shown below, from which it can be seen that in line with the overall objective of rapid development, the rate of growth in the economic sector is higher than that in the social sector, while the rate of growth in the economic and social sectors is by far higher than that in the administrative sector.

TABLE II

## Indices of rate of growth of Capital Investment

| <i>Sectors</i>        | <i>19-70</i> | <i>1970-71</i> | <i>1971-78</i> | <i>1972-73</i> | <i>1973-74</i> | <i>Average<br/>rate of<br/>growth<br/>during the<br/>plan period</i> |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Economic Sector       | 100          | 840            | 940            | 660            | 520            | 592                                                                  |
| Social Sector         | 100          | 260            | 480            | 440            | 430            | 422                                                                  |
| Administrative Sector | 100          | 50             | 55             | 43             | 38             | 47                                                                   |
| TOTAL (ALL SECTORS)   | 100          | 232            | 310            | 249            | 210            | 250                                                                  |

Tables III and IV below show the amounts allocated to the various sectors and their corresponding percentage allocations both within the general structure (public, semi-public and foreign private investment—Table III) and the (public structure—Table IV).

TABLE III  
SUMMARY OF TOTAL PLANNED INVESTMENT  
(PUBLIC AND PRIVATE)

|                                                                            | Government<br>Investment | Quasi go-<br>vernment<br>Govern-<br>ment agen-<br>cies and<br>foreign<br>investment | Total size<br>of Plan |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
|                                                                            | (£million)               | (£million)                                                                          | (£million)            |
| <b>I Economic Sector</b>                                                   |                          |                                                                                     |                       |
| Agriculture                                                                | 2.37                     | 0.45                                                                                | 2.82                  |
| Veterinary                                                                 | 0.46                     | 0.02                                                                                | 0.48                  |
| Forestry                                                                   | 0.15                     | 0.02                                                                                | 0.18                  |
| Co-operatives                                                              | 0.57                     | 8.53                                                                                | 9.10                  |
| Industry                                                                   | 2.15                     | 10.02                                                                               | 12.18                 |
| Financial Institutions                                                     | 1.70                     | 5.30                                                                                | 7.00                  |
| Roads                                                                      | 3.37                     | 0.50                                                                                | 3.87                  |
| <b>SUB TOTAL</b>                                                           | <b>10.77</b>             | <b>24.84</b>                                                                        | <b>35.63</b>          |
| <b>II Social Sector</b>                                                    |                          |                                                                                     |                       |
| Water Supply                                                               | 3.04                     | 0.94                                                                                | 3.98                  |
| Education                                                                  | 2.61                     | 0.75                                                                                | 3.36                  |
| Health                                                                     | 3.22                     | 0.70                                                                                | 3.92                  |
| Social Welfare                                                             | 0.21                     | 0.00                                                                                | 0.21                  |
| Social Amenities                                                           | 0.36                     | 0.54                                                                                | 0.90                  |
| <b>SUB-TOTAL</b>                                                           | <b>9.44</b>              | <b>2.93</b>                                                                         | <b>12.37</b>          |
| <b>III. Administrative Sector</b>                                          | <b>2.11</b>              | <b>0.02</b>                                                                         | <b>2.13</b>           |
| <b>IV. Other Local Government and Com-<br/>munity Development Projects</b> | <b>0.57</b>              | <b>4.63</b>                                                                         | <b>5.2</b>            |
| <b>GROSS TOTAL</b>                                                         | <b>22.89</b>             | <b>32.42</b>                                                                        | <b>55.33</b>          |



**TABLE IV**  
**SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENT CAPITAL INVESTMENT**

|                                                   | <i>Value in £m      Percentage Distribution</i> |       |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------|
| <b>I. Economic Sector</b>                         |                                                 |       |
| Agriculture                                       | 2.37                                            | 10.00 |
| Veterinary                                        | 0.46                                            | 2.00  |
| Forestry                                          | 0.16                                            | 0.69  |
| Co-operatives                                     | 0.57                                            | 2.49  |
| Industry                                          | 2.16                                            | 9.43  |
| Financial Institution                             | 1.70                                            | 7.42  |
| Roads                                             | 3.35                                            | 14.63 |
| SUB-TOTAL                                         | 10.77                                           | 47.05 |
| <b>II. Social Sector</b>                          |                                                 |       |
| Water Supply                                      | 3.04                                            | 13.28 |
| Education                                         | 2.61                                            | 11.40 |
| Health                                            | 3.22                                            | 14.06 |
| Social Welfare                                    | 0.21                                            | 0.91  |
| Social Amenities                                  | 0.36                                            | 1.57  |
| SUB-TOTAL                                         | 9.44                                            | 41.24 |
| <b>III. Administrative Sector</b>                 | 2.11                                            | 9.21  |
| <b>IV. Other Local Government and Communities</b> | 0.57                                            | 2.49  |
| GRAND TOTAL                                       | 22.89                                           | 100   |

### Natural Resources

On *Agriculture* it is intended to invest a sum of £2.370 million during the plan period. Investments in agriculture are basically directed towards the training of farmers and extension services for increased food and cash crops production.

On *livestock* a sum of £0.5 million has been earmarked for investment in various livestock projects during the plan period. There are ample opportunities for developing a viable livestock industry in Kwara State subject to the limitations imposed by the tse-tse fly infestation, the eradication of which only the Federal Government can tackle effectively on a long term basis.

On *forestry*, a sum of £155,000 has been allocated for the development of the State's forestry resources including a programme for the infrastructural facilities for the Borgu Games Reserve development.

## **Finance, Commerce and Industries:**

The policy of the Government on industries is to encourage private entrepreneurs to invest in the State. The Government is thus more anxious to provide the right atmosphere for such a development, and whenever necessary it can and will participate directly in selective commercial and industrial projects. It is with this principle in view that it hopes to invest a sum of £2.156 million on industrial projects. It also hopes to set up, in conjunction with private entrepreneurs, a £2.5 million Investment Agency and a £100,000 Insurance Company. Specific industrial projects in which Government hopes to invest directly include Textiles, Cement Works, Coffee Processing, Sugar Factory, crude and vegetable oil refineries, food and fruit-processing, confectioneries, paper industry and pulp mill at Jebba. The Government will also invest in geological investigations to identify and locate the mineral potentials of the State, feasibility studies of promising industrial projects, in meaningful research into other industrial and commercial possibilities and in practical exploration for reliable and convenient sources of financing the projects. One specific industrial project on which the Government keeps on harping is the Federal £120 million Iron and Steel Complex the location of which is of paramount importance to the economy of Kwara State. It is firmly believed that when taking a decision on this subject the aspirations of Kwara State, which produces the bulk of the ore, will be duly considered and its interests fully protected.

## **Education**

A sum of £2.61 million was proposed as Government *investment in education* during the plan period. The education programme is especially geared towards the fast development of primary education, where the objective is to ensure that by 1973-74 up to 50 per cent of school-age children in the State are actually attending primary schools. This would mean that the primary school population will rise from 118,000 in 1969-70 to 192,000 by 1973-74. The need for this heavy investment in primary education is essential so as to reduce the much talked of disparity in education levels among the various group areas within the State. On post-primary education attention is focussed on the development of technical training in an attempt to reduce the present acute shortage in technical skills. In this regard a College of Technology whose bias will be towards technical and professional career education has been proposed for establishment at Ilorin during the plan period.

## **Transport:**

A sum of £3.4 million has been estimated for *roads development* during the four years of the Plan. The reason for this heavy investment is obvious. For instance, Kwara State with an area of almost 29,000 square miles has no other well developed transportation system than roads. The railway from Lagos to the North runs for only 90 miles through the State and there are no indications during the plan period of an expansion programme either by the Federal Government or the Nigerian Railway Corporation to extend railway services to the interior parts of Kwara State. Although the Kainji Dam has been completed, river transportation by barges and other river-plying vessels which would have formed a convenient and cheap means of transport thus placing Kwara at a strategic vantage position transport-and-economy-wise, has not yet been properly developed. It is axiomatic

and a well-known fact that for the proper and timely accomplishment of the various industrial and other development projects of any State the availability of suitable and well developed transportation systems is a necessity. Kwara is not an exemption to this economic rule particularly in view of its wide expanse of open land, scattered projects and widely dispersed distribution of its man-power and material resources. Apart from this, Kwara State is a traditional source of substantial food surplus and should be able to boast of over half a million tons of surplus food crops by 1973-74. It is only a well developed transportation system that can provide efficient means of moving these food surpluses to neighbouring States; thereby improving the State's source and level of internal revenue.

### **Social Amenities and Administration**

In Social and Administrative sectors, the Government is to spend £3.04 million on the development of urban water supplies, £3.22 million on the development of health and social welfare facilities, and £2.1 million on the provision of administrative infrastructure. The proposed investment in urban water supplies is intended to ensure that about 17 per cent of the State's population will have access to urban water supplies by the end of the plan period. Hydrological investigations and preliminary surveys on urban water supply schemes will also be undertaken during the plan period. Health programmes are directed towards the expansion of existing hospitals, the building of new hospitals in those divisional headquarters which as yet have none and the strengthening of the preventive services that are being offered by the State Government through the development of Public Health Centres. The sum of £.75 million of the sectoral allocation will be for the construction of permanent headquarters in the State while the remainder will be used for the provision of infrastructural facilities that are essentially needed for the efficient servicing of the administrative machinery of Government. £400,000 has been earmarked for the continuation of the services that were being rendered through the Staff Housing Loan Scheme and £500,000 for the provision of electricity undertakings in rural areas. This is normally on a joint participation basis between the State Government and the Local Government Authorities of the communities concerned. Ideally electrification is the responsibility of the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria but where the communities show special and practical interests in the provision of amenity supplies the State Government in collaboration with the Local Government Authorities concerned normally gives loan finance to the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria to support such undertakings.



## CHAPTER IV

### IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN

#### Financing the Plan

An accurate assessment of the financial resources and its projection over the four-year plan period has been very difficult since Kwara State (being a young state) has not got any reliable statistical data on which to base such an assessment. Hence the resources picture shown below and in Annex I, pages 78-81, is based on the following assumptions:

- (i) that the existing system of revenue allocation would obtain during the plan period;
- (ii) that a good number of executive ministries' projects would attract grants from the Federal Government;
- (iii) that the State Government would improve on its present level and machinery for the collection of internal revenue;
- (iv) that the State Government would pursue a policy of strict disciplinary control over its recurrent expenditure; and
- (v) that normal situation within the country and the State will persist to facilitate internal and external borrowings on rational economic terms.

Based on the assumptions outlined above, the following is the summary of estimated resources that are likely to be available for the financing of the current State Development Plan.

| A. Internal Resources                                                   |  | £(million) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|------------|
| (i) Budgetary Surplus                                                   |  | 5.0        |
| (ii) Self Development Fund                                              |  | 0.2        |
| (iii) Proceeds from Statutory (Commercial and Industrial) Organisations |  | 1.0        |
| (iv) Development Loan                                                   |  | 3.0        |
| (v) Federal Grants                                                      |  | 3.22       |
| (vi) Bank Loans                                                         |  | 4.00       |
| (vii) Other Sources                                                     |  | 0.58       |
| SUB-TOTAL                                                               |  | £ 17.00    |
| B. External Resources                                                   |  | £(million) |
| (i) Education Loans                                                     |  | 1.5        |
| (ii) Loans for Road Development                                         |  | 1.0        |
| (iii) Loans for Water Development                                       |  | 1.5        |
| (iv) Others                                                             |  | 0.5        |
| SUB-TOTAL                                                               |  | £ 4.5      |
| GRAND TOTAL                                                             |  | £ 21.5     |

The estimated government capital expenditure for the four-year period is £22.89 million as follows:

| <i>Sector</i>               | <i>Total<br/>Allocation<br/>£m</i> | <i>Per-<br/>centage</i> |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Economic Sector . . . .     | 10.77                              | 47.2                    |
| Social Sector . . . . .     | 9.44                               | 41.2                    |
| Administrative Sector . . . | 2.11                               | 9.2                     |
| Local Government . . . .    | 0.57                               | 2.4                     |
|                             | <hr/> 22.89 <hr/>                  | <hr/> 100.0 <hr/>       |

What strikes one from the above summary is the financial gap of £1.4 million during the four years. In order to bridge this gap, new sources of local revenue will, apart from maximizing existing ones have to be explored. The State Government would in addition, continue its efforts to ensure that the Nation's revenue allocation system is geared more to the financial needs of States for the effective implementation of their Plans. The State Government would also endeavour to meet the deficit gap by domestic and external borrowings, through stricter financial control discipline, and through probable underspending arising from possible savings from some projects' Estimated Total costs in the course of execution, or as a result of uncompleted projects which owing to unavoidable circumstances would have to spill over to the next plan period.

### **Procedures for Plan Implementation**

There is already a 'Hand Book on Development Planning and Capital Estimates Procedures' which sets out for the Northern States the rules and procedures for implementing Development Plans. Ministries should in the meantime, conform to the procedures laid down therein until some of them are amended (and they will soon be), to suit the particular situation of Kwara State economy.

The State Development Plan lists out the projects which Government intends to implement during the four-year plan period and their priority rating. It does not authorise expenditure. Ministries derive their authorities to expend on the projects from the annual capital budgets and annual recurrent estimates. Both budgets are normally prepared by the Finance Division of the Ministry of Finance in close collaboration with the Planning Division. The annual capital budgets would as a rule contain only those projects that are in the State Development Plan. But during its actual implementation there may occur few inevitable changes and the need to include few new projects for implementation within the plan period. However, such changes would in normal circumstances have to be approved by the Ministry of Finance or the State Executive Council depending on the degree of such alterations and their effects on the selective targets and the ordered priorities of the Plan. In cases where the changes tend to raise the level of the State Plan, they have to be submitted also for similar approval of the Federal Authorities.

### **Relationship between the Executive Ministries and the Planning Machinery**

In addition to the preparation of the State Development Plans and their corresponding annual capital budgets—the Economic Planning Division has to keep regular checks on the implementation of these Plans. It would therefore require from the executive ministries progress returns of figures of expenditure, position

on preparation of drawings, acceptance of tenders, and volume of work in progress, *et cetera*. Information on the problems experienced by executive ministries during the implementation of their programmes and any changes in policy likely to affect their sectors of the Plan would also have to be given. Annual economic surveys would be carried out in conjunction with the Federal Ministry of Economic Development, the Federal Office of Statistics and other related agencies. The information obtained from these surveys and from the executive ministries would form the basis for regular progress reports on the State's economic growth.

If the State's programmes are to be successfully implemented, such forms of external assistance as are available must be used strictly in accordance with the priorities laid down in the State Development Plan. In all circumstances all *application for external assistance should be routed through the Ministry of Finance*. In particular applications for technical aid and training facilities including those obtained through the Bureau of External Aid should continue to be channelled through the Economic Planning Division of the Ministry of Finance, with copies to Finance and Establishment Divisions while applications for Finance are routed through the Finance Division of the Ministry of Finance with copies to the Economic Planning Division.

The executive ministries and Planning Division have not yet got the complement of the technical staff that are required for the speedy preparation and supervision of sound and technical projects. The Economic Planning Division would therefore be expanded and staffed adequately with trained planners so as to be able to assist ministries in project preparation, project evaluation, project implementation, progress reporting and in the carrying out of preliminary feasibility studies. A review of organisational structure of the Economic Planning Division and its cabinet committee, the State Planning Committee—would also be carried out with a view to evolving a system most suited to the Kwara State conditions and to ensuring that the various economic policies of the State Government reflect as much as possible the true wishes and genuine aspirations of the State.



## CHAPTER V

### SECTORAL POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

#### A.—AGRICULTURE

##### Problems and policies

Nigerian agriculture is beset with a number of problems. Few among them are low productivity, lack of infrastructural facilities, inadequate storage and inefficient marketing organisation. In addition to these problems, Kwara State has distinct limitations which are peculiar to its own agriculture. Although more than 80 per cent of its men are engaged either in agriculture, forestry, fishing or hunting, the level of cash crops in total agricultural production is quite low. Kwara State's cocoa, for instance accounts for only 1 per cent of total Nigeria's cocoa, while palm kernel is 3 per cent of total Nigeria's palm kernel export. Cotton production is also of little significance, while production of coffee—one of its notable cash crops—is still small. The shea-nut is just assuming economic importance only of recent. Even for its food crops the yields per acre are still very low, and the low prices that are paid for these food crops provide no incentives to farmers for expansion on any large scale for the production of such crops. Whereas the State's vegetation is reported to be very suitable for cattle grazing, livestock production is still greatly handicapped by tsetse fly infestation which is regrettably in common place in Kwara State.

Despite the problems outlined above, the State's agricultural economy has substantial productive capacities which if fully utilized could lead to increased yield production. Moreover, since the aggregate demand for Kwara's food crops would continue to be on the increase, a rapid expansion of their production either in form of improved small holdings or medium scale plantation farming could bring substantial revenue to the State. The Federal and State Governments have therefore decided to tackle the problems of modernizing the State's agricultural economy with more vigour and greater urgency. In a concerted effort to tackle these problems the projects below have been selected for implementation during the current plan period.

#### WITH FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S PARTICIPATION

##### 1. Grants to the States:

Agricultural grants of up to £17 million will be made available by the Federal Government to all the States during the plan period. The projects that will attract the Federal grants are to be worked out by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources in conjunction with the State Governments. Broadly such eligible projects would include the following:

- (a) seed multiplication scheme
- (b) improvement of extension services
- (c) provision of fertilizers
- (d) provision of other chemicals—pesticides,
- (e) fungicides, herbicides, etc.

- (f) tractors and other related agricultural implements
- (g) supplementary feeds for cattle, poultry and other livestock
- (h) irrigation pumps and related equipments
- (i) fishing equipments including motorized boats
- (j) food and meat storage facilities and
- (k) agricultural publicity and information.

## 2. Special Agricultural Development Schemes

Under this programme, the Federal Government's approach with regard to the form or manner of participation will be flexible. This can be particularly considered as falling within two categories:

- (a) where the Federal Government can, on its own initiative, establish agricultural projects and assume full responsibility for their implementation; and
- (b) where the Federal Government enters into both financial and management partnership with State Governments in carrying out these projects. (For example, the Federal Government can establish public companies in which the States can own shares similar to what obtains in the industrial sectors of the economy).

£3.0 million has been earmarked for this programme in the current Plan. It is hoped that the proposed Plantation development schemes and the Special United Nations assisted Rice Milling project in the State will receive substantial financial assistance from the Federal scheme. The proposed Dairy at Borgu ought also to benefit from this scheme.

## 3. National Agricultural Credit Institution

An Agricultural Credit Bank which is to operate in all the States is to be set up by the Federal Government during the current plan period. The Bank will assist farmers particularly in the areas of co-operative farming and agricultural marketing co-operatives by making money available directly to co-operative societies, credit worthy farmers and the State Governments. A sum of £6 million has been earmarked for this scheme and Kwara State's co-operative societies are expected to benefit substantially from the scheme.

## STATE GOVERNMENT'S ROLE

The State Government's role in the agricultural sector during the plan period will be guided by the following objectives:

- (a) to increase production and productivity of food crops with a view to laying the foundation for establishing Kwara State as the 'feeder' of the Nigerian population;
- (b) to seek diversification in its agriculture with a view to raising the State's exports earnings.
- (c) to evolve appropriate institutional and administrative machinery which will facilitate the smooth and integrated development of the agricultural and fishing potentials of the State.

In quantitative terms, it is envisaged that during the plan period there will be a rapid increase in respect of both cash and food crops such as cocoa (3,500 tons) groundnuts (13,000 tons) sugar cane (1,000,000 tons) yams (1,000,000 tons)



and maize (326,000 tons) by the end of the plan period. The projected increases in production are expected to be achieved partly through increases in acreage and partly through increases in yields per acre (see Annex II page 83). With the envisaged increases in production, the estimated surpluses of selected food crops are as follows: yams (250,000 tons per annum) maize (25,000 tons per annum) and rice (10,000 tons per annum) (see Annex II page 83). In respect of tree crops increases in surpluses are expected to be very moderate. In order to achieve the objectives stated above, the projects below have been selected for implementation during the plan period.

### **(i) Food Crops Production Schemes**

Among the projects that are directly geared towards food production during the plan period, Rice Milling and Marketing Project and Food Crop Plantation farming are in the lead. The Rice Milling and Marketing Projects are aimed at teaching farmers how to use improved techniques for milling rice. According to 1969 figures, about 20,000 tons of rice were produced throughout the State and this is expected to double by 1974. The estimated tonnage increases cannot be processed thoroughly by the use of the present crude milling techniques. This is the shortcoming which this project is intended to rectify. Some of the rice to be produced and processed under this project will be consumed locally; but a significant part of it will be sold to neighbouring states. Marketing of the rice will be carried out largely by co-operative organisations. The Project would cost £500,000 and it is expected to be financed jointly by the Federal Government, the State Government and the United Nations Special Fund.

The State is well suited for the production of other food crops like yams, cassava, maize, millet and guinea corn, hence a sum of £109,000 has been earmarked for the implementation of projects that are directly aimed at increasing the production of these food crops. This is in addition to the fact that most of the projects under the agricultural extension services are directed towards achieving an increased production in the State's food crops. In addition Government will take a bold step in the establishment of food crop plantation farming in partnership with private entrepreneurs in areas where they are found profitable.

### **Plantation farming**

The bulk of the State's agricultural production is in the hands of small holders who make their own production decisions. Since the majority of the small holders are illiterate, they are usually slow to modernize. The results of extension services are also usually slow to get down to them. There is, therefore, the need for the Government to go into plantation farming in partnership with private entrepreneurs as a means of utilizing to the full the results of the various researches on food and cash crops for the modernization of the State's agriculture.

The plantations will be focussed on crops that could attract agro-allied industries, so that the high costs of investments in social overheads that are usually associated with plantation farming will be offset by the high rate of returns from the agro-allied industries that could be set up. A sum of £500,000 has therefore been earmarked for the development of this basic project during the plan period. This project is expected to receive substantial financial grant from the Federal Government.



## **Mechanisation**

No realistic change can be expected from the present agricultural situation until the farmer finds an alternative to the existing 'hoe and cutlass' cultivation which is rather tedious and too unattractive for the present generation. The clearing of bush, the preparation of land, the sowing of seed and the various operations associated with the farming are all processes in which the hoe and cutlass can achieve little in the way of high productivity. The use of simple mechanized implements will therefore be encouraged during the plan period. The three existing tractor hiring units will be improved upon to the tune of £9,000 and eight new tractor hiring units at a cost of £12,000 each will be built so that each administrative Division may have a fully equipped Tractor Hiring Unit. Each tractor hiring unit will be supported with a land clearing service. A sum of £135,000 has been earmarked for the development of mechanized farming during the plan period. The scope of this project will be expanded, depending on the magnitude of the grant that is received from Federal Government for this scheme.

## **Promotion of Export Crops**

The State's most important export crop—though still small in quantity—is coffee. Total production is still very small, and most of it comes from small holdings. The planting material used by the peasant farmers is found to be of the low-yielding variety. Government therefore hopes to encourage the cultivation of coffee under plantation conditions with a view to increasing the State's export earnings. In addition to encouraging the expansion of coffee production, Government will also undertake a thorough study of its soils and climate to see if more areas could be brought under cotton and groundnuts cultivation. There are areas in Oyun and Kabba Divisions which at present produce some cocoa. During the Plan period they will be encouraged to produce more in order to meet the anticipated increase target for this particular crop. The development of cocoa production will also be extended to suitable areas in Igbomina/Ekiti, Ankpa, Dekina and Idah Divisions. Government efforts in this direction will consist of distribution of improved seed varieties of cocoa to farmers at subsidized rates and the supply of pesticides and fertilizers. Necessary encouragement will be given to farmers to remove old and diseased cocoa trees and replace them with new and optimum yielding varieties. Similar encouragement will be given to palm tree and other export crops production. A sum of £75,000 has been earmarked for this project. The project involves the establishment of ten new nurseries and the improvement of existing ones. It is also intended to establish thirty-two cotton production centres. Seedlings multiplied from these nurseries and production centres will be distributed to farmers at subsidized rates and the distribution will be followed by extension services so as to ensure that farmers plant them according to standard prescriptions and specifications.

## **Development of Irrigation**

The greatest irrigation potential in the State exists along the middle Niger valley which stretches from Kainji down to Lokoja. In addition to this, there are other rivers which could be utilized for minor irrigation. The Niger River still requires detailed survey to determine suitable areas for profitable irrigation projects. The plan for irrigation therefore is to:

- (a) mount a survey for the determination of areas suitable for irrigation along the mid-Niger valley and other places in the State;

(b) develop with available resources areas already known to be suitable through previous survey.

A sum of £190,000 has been earmarked for the development of irrigation during the plan period. £40,000 of this amount will be used for the development of 500 acres of irrigated land in the Mid-Niger valley, and another £50,000 for the development of irrigated lands around Koton Karfi and Lokoja. The remaining amount will be used for other irrigation surveys and for expanding existing irrigation schemes. About 200,000 tons of wheat are imported in to the country per annum at a cost of over £6 million. Yet there are indications that wheat growing can do very well in Kwara State. The possibility of growing wheat under irrigated conditions especially in areas along the Niger Valley will therefore be explored during the plan period.

### **Agricultural Extension Services**

The object of the extension services project is to improve and intensify the level of services that are being provided to farmers. It is therefore multi-purpose and embraces nearly all government efforts in the agricultural sector. Specifically it includes Home Economics Extension Services, the Fertilizer Supply Scheme, Multiplication of improved seeds, the Soil Conservation project, the Grain Reserve Project, Assistance to farmers affected by the Kainji Dam and a host of other agricultural extension services or infrastructural provisions.

The aim of the fertilizer supply project is to promote an increase in the consumption of fertilizers, and thus promote increased agricultural production. In quantitative terms, the project aims at raising the total fertilizer consumption from 1,200 tons in 1969 to 1,500 tons in 1974 *i.e.*, to increase consumption per acre from 1.3 to 2.48 cwt. To achieve the envisaged increase, it would be necessary to mount an intensive fertilizer utility campaign. The capital expenditure involved in the fertilizer supply project is £163,000 out of which £109,000 will be used to purchase fertilizer for distribution to farmers. The remainder of the expenditure will be used to purchase lorries and stores, and as supplement to F.A.O. fertilizer distribution programme. It is expected that about 50 to 60 per cent of purchase expenses will be repaid by farmers. The tests carried out in the past years on the effectiveness of fertilizers have revealed that the returns on fertilizers per acre in value have been about four times higher than the cost of fertilizers consumed. For instance, the use of fertilizers has led to increases in the yields of yams by 27 per cent, rice by 10 per cent and groundnuts by 18 per cent etc., thus emphasizing the importance of the planned fertilizer campaign as a basic pre-requisite for improved productivity in agriculture.

The Home Economics Extension is an integrated programme of the Farm Institutes. The Home Economics Centres are to be built on the same site as the Farm Institutes, and trainees at the Home Economics Centres will include wives of farm institute trainees. The programme would involve the building of three new Home economics centres at Ochaja, Okene and Isanlu and the expansion of the existing Centre at Oyun. The capital expenditure involved is estimated at £33,000 including equipments (*i.e.*, four landrovers). Training at these centres would include gardening, food preparation, home science and other domestic science subjects. About 60 personnel mainly home agents, agricultural instruc-



tors (women) and agricultural officers (women) would be employed for the purpose of extending the necessary domestic training to farmers' wives throughout the State.

The aim of the Grain Reserve Project is to maintain an adequate strategic grain reserve against emergencies; and use it as a stabiliser for the prices of grains in the event of poor harvests. The project would involve 1,000 tons of grains (500 tons of rice, 250 tons of maize and 250 tons of guinea corn) to be bought and stored annually; with the hope of selling them out during the seasons when grains are in short supply. For their storage, there are already four silos with a capacity of 1,000 tons. The estimated cost of the project is £270,000. From 1971, the capital expended on the project will be repaid back since they will be sold to consumers at predetermined prices for purposes of famine relief and grain price stabilization.

The proposed assistance to farmers and fishermen affected by Kainji Dam involves the provision of fertilizers, irrigation pumps, fishing equipments, boats and skilled personnel at the total value of £300,000 within the next four years. It is expected that £200,000 will be covered by United Nations World Food Programme and the rest (£100,000) by State Government. Necessary assistance will be given to displaced persons who have lost their means of livelihood without adequate compensation.

The programme on improved seed varieties for food crops like rice, groundnuts, and maize, etc., involves the establishment of seed multiplication farms for these seeds so that seeds produced from existing Research Centres can be multiplied and distributed to farmers. At present, the Research Centres are not in a position to supply these seeds in large quantities, hence the responsibility for multiplying them so that large quantities could be available for distribution to farmers, falls on the shoulders of the various State Governments. For this purpose, it is intended to expand the acreage under these various crops by 280 acres and to instal a number of seed clearing and drying machines. The capital expenditure earmarked for the improved food crops, seeds multiplication and distribution schemes is £42,000.

In order to carry out the various extension works efficiently, it would be necessary to build new agricultural offices at Lafiagi, Offa, Lokoja, Omu-Aran, Idah, Ankpa and Dekina. The estimated cost of these offices is £56,000. From these agricultural offices research works will be initiated. It is hardly necessary to emphasize that results of research must be disseminated as widely as possible and not just embedded in files and learned journals. This is why a large percentage of the allocation made to agriculture (*i.e.* £0.973 million out of £2.370 million) has been set aside for various agricultural extension services and for the provision of other agricultural infrastructural facilities during the plan period.

### **Agricultural Training**

Two farm training centres are now in operation at Osara and Ilorin. During the plan period it is intended to expand these training centres to the tune of £21,000 so that each could turn out about twenty trained intermediate personnel for the agricultural extension services of the State. The expansion programme would involve the expansion of dormitories at both Osara and Ilorin at a cost of £12,000 and provision of equipments at a cost of £1,000. The trained personnel from these schools are expected on completion of their course to go into the field and teach the farmers modern farming techniques.



In addition to the intended expenditure on farm training centres, a sum of £75,000 will also be spent on farm Institutes project. The aim of farm institutes is to train primary school leavers and mature farmers in modern farming methods. Seven such farm institutes are already in existence in the State, and four new ones would be built during the plan period in Ankpa, Idah, Kogi and Oyun (or Igbomina/Ekiti) divisions, thereby accomplishing the target of having one farm institute project in each of the eleven administrative divisions of the State.

In addition to the farm training centres and the farm Institutes opportunities are available to train needed extension workers at the School of Agriculture, Kabba and in other Schools of Agriculture throughout the Federation. It is however obvious that the farmer should be able to receive more intensive and continuous attention from extension workers than the present system of occasional visits from dis-encharnted field workers. Attempts will therefore be made during the plan period to examine the various training programmes for agricultural extension workers with a view to expanding their number and improving their quality in order to meet the real needs of the rural community.

### **River and Lake Fishing**

Fishery is a valuable source of animal protein. The amount of fish available from all Nigerian sources annually is only about 120,500 tons. Before the import restrictions arising from the civil war, 150,000 tons of stock fish were also imported into Nigeria bringing the total consumption of fish to about 270,500 tons. Against this the country needs about one million tons of fish a year. There is therefore the need to explore Nigeria's fishery resources rapidly, with a view to increasing substantially the amount available for consumption.

In order to utilize the vast potential for fish production from the section of River Niger that runs through Kwara State, the Government would, during the plan period, spend a capital sum of £16,300 for the development of river and lake fishing along the strategic villages on the banks of the Niger and the Kainji Lake.

This development is aimed at providing the fishermen on the River Niger with improved fishing materials as well as teaching them how to use such materials. Thus it is proposed that each strategic unit would have a powered boat and two junior staff to demonstrate net mending and mounting to fishermen. This will also be followed by extension work in fishing communities and villages. The estimated cost are as follows:

|                                                             |               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
|                                                             | £             |
| Eight Fishing Units at approximately £350 each . . . . .    | 2,800         |
| Ten additional units at £350 each . . . . .                 | 3,500         |
| Larger unit at Kainji . . . . .                             | 5,000         |
| Replacement of gears and further expansion £5,000 . . . . . | 5,000         |
| <b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>                                      | <b>16,300</b> |

It is also hoped that the government will consider the possibility of setting up a State Fishing Corporation in conjunction with private entrepreneurs so as to utilize to the full the fishing industrial opportunities that have been provided by the completion of the Kainji Dam. Such a State Fishing Corporation if properly conceived would receive substantial grant from the Federal Government.

TABLE V  
AGRICULTURE PROGRAMMES

AGRICULTURE PROGRAMMES

| Project Title                                              | Remarks                                | CAPITAL EXPENDITURE     |         |         |         |         |
|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                                            |                                        | Estimated<br>Total Cost | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 |
| <b>Food Crops</b>                                          |                                        |                         |         |         |         |         |
| (i) UNSF Rice Marketing Project (a)                        |                                        | 500,000                 | 100,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 100,000 |
| (b)                                                        |                                        | 250,000                 | 50,000  | 70,000  | 80,000  | 50,000  |
| (ii) Other food crops production scheme                    |                                        | 109,000                 | 10,000  | 25,000  | 30,000  | 44,000  |
| <b>Mechanisation</b>                                       |                                        |                         |         |         |         |         |
| (i) Development of Mechanical Cultivation                  | Workshop and Tractor Hiring Units 8    | 105,000                 | 24,000  | 30,000  | 27,000  | 24,000  |
| (ii) Replacement of Agricultural tractors                  | Replacement of 7 tractors              | 30,000                  | 9,000   | 6,000   | 6,000   | 9,000   |
| <b>3. Plantation Farming</b>                               |                                        |                         |         |         |         |         |
| (i) Cash Crops Plantation                                  |                                        | 250,000                 | 10,000  | 120,000 | 120,000 | —       |
| (ii) Food Crops Plantation including Sugar-cane            |                                        | 250,000                 | 57,000  | 120,000 | 73,000  | —       |
| <b>4. Export Crops</b>                                     |                                        |                         |         |         |         |         |
| (i) Tree Crops Development                                 | 10 Nurseries                           | 25,000                  | 5,000   | 7,500   | 7,500   | 5,000   |
| (ii) Development of Cotton Production                      | 32 Centres                             | 50,000                  | 8,500   | 10,000  | 18,500  | 13,000  |
| <b>5. Irrigation</b>                                       | Utilization of Niger Valley Potentials | 190,000                 | —       | 40,000  | 87,000  | 63,000  |
| <b>6. Farm Training Institution</b>                        |                                        |                         |         |         |         |         |
| (i) Expansion of Farm Training Centres at Osara and Ilorin | Dormitories and classroom expansion    | 21,000                  | 2,500   | 12,500  | 6,000   | —       |
| (ii) Farm Institutes                                       | 4                                      | 73,000                  | 10,000  | 11,000  | 26,000  | 26,000  |
| (iii) Establishment of new Farm Training Centres           | 2 centres                              | 34,400                  | —       | 15,200  | 15,200  | 4,000   |

TABLE V  
AGRICULTURE PROGRAMMES—Contd

| Project Title                                                    | Remarks                             | CAPITAL EXPENDITURE     |         |         |         |         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                                                  |                                     | Estimated<br>Total Cost | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 |
| <b>7. Extension Service</b>                                      |                                     |                         |         |         |         |         |
| (i) Home Economics Extension Service                             | Home Economic Centre and Landrovers | 33,000                  | —       | 10,000  | 11,500  | 11,500  |
| (ii) Fertilizer Supply                                           |                                     | 300,000                 | 30,000  | 90,000  | 90,000  | 90,000  |
| (iii) Development of improved seed varieties                     |                                     | 112,000                 | 22,000  | 28,000  | 30,000  | 32,000  |
| (iv) Grain Reserve                                               | 4 silos each 1,000 tons             | 270,000                 | 67,500  | 67,500  | 67,500  | 67,500  |
| (v) Soil Conservation                                            |                                     | 22,500                  | 7,500   | 5,000   | 5,000   | 5,000   |
| (vi) Assistance to farmers affected by Kainji Dam and flood etc. | (a)                                 | 300,000                 | 75,000  | 75,000  | 75,000  | 75,000  |
| (vii) Motor Vehicles                                             | (b)                                 | 100,000                 | 25,000  | 25,000  | 25,000  | 25,000  |
|                                                                  | Lorries and Landrovers (10)         | 32,000                  | 9,500   | 9,500   | 3,500   | 9,500   |
| (viii) Office and Stores                                         | —                                   | 56,000                  | 16,000  | 16,000  | 24,000  | —       |
| Fisheries Extension                                              | River and Lake Fishing              | 16,300                  | 2,800   | 8,500   | 5,000   | —       |
| Other Agricultural Extension Services                            | —                                   | 41,000                  | 1,000   | 10,000  | 15,000  | 15,000  |
| TOTAL                                                            | (a)                                 | 2,820,200               | 467,300 | 866,700 | 892,700 | 593,500 |
|                                                                  | (b)                                 | 2,370,200               | 367,300 | 736,700 | 772,700 | 493,500 |

Note: (a) Total Cost  
(b) Government Participation



## B.—LIVESTOCK

The general policies and programmes mapped out for the Agricultural sector especially those that concern agricultural extension services are also an integral part of the programmes and policies for other primary sectors like livestock and forestry. The State's role in the livestock sector will also be guided by the objective of increasing production and productivity of its livestock products, and of evolving appropriate institutional and administrative machinery to facilitate a smooth and integrated development of the livestock potential of the State. Until tsetse-fly is effectively eradicated a high rate of increase in livestock production would be difficult to attain. Since tsetse-fly eradication could only be tackled successfully on a nation-wide basis, the Federal Government has allocated a sum of £0.50 million for the campaign during the plan period. In so far as the most serious deterrent to the breeding and improvement of cattle in the State is the presence of tsetse-fly, it is hoped that the Federal Government would tackle the problem of tsetse-fly eradication with great vigour and the urgency it deserves.

The focus of the State Government's programme on livestock would be on cattle. Quantitatively, cattle is expected to grow from 121,000 heads to 136,500 heads during the plan period. Government will also encourage the breeding of pigs, sheeps, goats and poultry and the production of milk under proper hygienic conditions. In order to achieve these objectives the groups of projects below have been selected for implementation during the plan period.

### **Livestock Feeding Improvements**

Livestock production in the State is characterized by fluctuations in feeding supplies thus resulting in the production of cattle whose weights and nutrient feed content are below normal. The programmes on livestock feeding improvements are therefore directed at providing improved pastures and feed supplies, better water supplies and better transport facilities. This would involve the establishment of grazing reserves at a cost of £20,000, the development of additional water supply facilities at a cost of £12,000, the construction and demarcation of trade cattle routes at a cost of £10,500, and the provision of groundnut cakes, cotton seeds and other high protein feeds at a cost of £10,000 for use as supplementary feeding which in normal circumstances will be sold to farmers at subsidized rates.

### **Livestock Breeding Improvements**

It is generally accepted by livestock experts with experience of tropical Africa that through the years some breeds of cattle like the Ndama, Muturu and the Keteku have by long association with trypanosomes developed resistance or tolerance to trypanosomiasis. Work on finding particular breeds suitable for Kwara State has been very limited and haphazard. In fact, no reliable information on these breeds can be obtained from anywhere in Nigeria. It is therefore proposed to improve on the existing Livestock Investigation and Breeding Centre at Ilorin and to establish another one at Borgu for the purpose of carrying out experiments on the various breeds with a view to finding those most suitable for Kwara State conditions. The Centres will also be used for multiplying breeding stocks for distribution to farmers at subsidized rates. The capital cost of the Livestock Investigation and Breeding Centre at Borgu is £180,000. This would include extensive tsetse-fly research work and the purchase of cattle—both local cows and foreign bulls—for cross breeding.

Sheep and goat breeding centres are also to be established at a cost of £31,000 and £18,000 respectively, for the purpose of multiplying improved breeds of sheep and goat for distribution to farmers also at subsidized rates. In the case of sheep, attention will be focussed on the multiplication of imported rams like the Black-headed persian type.

Piggery breeding centres at a cost of £10,200 are also to be established for the purpose of multiplying improved breeds for distribution to farmers.

A sum of £24,204 has been estimated for the building of a Poultry Demonstration and Holding Unit in each of the eleven divisions of the State. This is aimed at increasing the production and productivity of chicken in the State. Day old pullets and cockerels would be purchased from the Ilorin Poultry Production Unit and bred to four months and sold to villagers for the purposes of up-grading their hens and for breeding as pure exotic birds for egg and meat.

All the improvements outlined above have one common aim—to improve the quantity and quality of livestock in the State. With these improvements, it is hoped that the various livestock products would show an increase of about 20 per cent during the plan period. Even though this increase is rather moderate, the revenue it would bring to Kwara State would be quite substantial.

#### **Abattoir at Ilorin and Slaughter Houses at Lokoja, Kabba, Okene, New Bussa and Idah**

Under the 1962-68 development plan, a modern abattoir for Ilorin was envisaged. With the creation of States, the status of Ilorin has further increased, and it has become necessary to build a decent abattoir that can take at least twenty cattle per hour.

Official slaughter figures at Ilorin stand at about 100 a day, but this is estimated to rise to about 200 a day by 1974. This fact emphasizes the need to build a modern abattoir at Ilorin. The estimated cost of the proposed abattoir is put at £50,000.

Improvements to Local Government Authority slaughter slabs at Lokoja, Okene, Kabba, New Bussa and Idah would be carried out at a cost of £10,000.

It has been projected that the proposed abattoir will yield an estimated revenue of about £50 per day (assuming ten shillings per head is charged at the abattoir while between five shillings to seven shillings per head is charged at the other slaughter centres).

#### **Dairy Borgu (New Bussa)**

Milk is one of the most expensive food items in Nigeria, yet it is an indispensable health item. It is estimated that about 600,000 tons of milk are available for human consumption in Nigeria per annum, out of which 60,000 tons are imported. This level is low and hence the need to encourage the production of milk from selected breeds under hygienic conditions. It is also proposed to popularise the consumption of milk among the Nigerian populace through this project.

In keeping with this policy of improving the milk industry the State Government invited an F.A.O. expert to examine the feasibility of establishing a dairy project in its most important cattle producing area, i.e., Borgu Division. In its report, the

expert recommended the establishment of a Dairy Centre at New Bussa. The cost of the project is estimated at £37,000 and its breakdown is as follows:

|             |        |
|-------------|--------|
|             | £      |
| A Building  | 17,000 |
| B Machinery | 15,000 |
| C Vehicles  | 5,000  |
|             | <hr/>  |
| £           | 37,000 |

When operating at full capacity, the project would process about 800 gallons of milk a day into milk and milk products. In the first two years, the project shows little or no profit but will surely break even. After the first two years the project shows a profit of about £5,000-8,000 per annum; despite the fact that it is presumed that the milk and milk products will be sold to consumers at very low prices (*i.e.* 10d per pint of milk, 6s per lb. of butter, *et cetera*).

The scope of this project will be expanded substantially depending on the magnitude of the grant that the project could attract from the Federal Government.

#### Other Livestock Extension Services

The aim of this project is to improve the quality and hence the value of cattle that are being produced in the State. The programme would include:

- (i) the building of a Veterinary Clinic at Ilorin at an estimated cost of £3,000;
- (ii) the provision of office accommodation and staff quarters in Idah, Borgu, Igbomina/Ekiti and Lafiagi/Pategi Divisions at an estimated cost of £38,000;
- (iii) the provision of lorries to enable an efficient movement of field staff and clinical equipments across the State at a cost of £17,100. A provision of £58,100 is earmarked for the envisaged developments during the plan period.

#### Hides and Skins Improvements

The production of hides and skins is a valuable industry that is closely related to livestock development. During the financial year 1967-68 more than 36,000 hides and 4,000 skins were produced in the various slaughter houses and slabs in the area which now constitutes Kwara State. Since the creation of States, there has been large increases in the number of hides and skins produced in the State; and there is a good potential for the future development of hides and skins. It is therefore intended during the current plan period to spend a sum of £5,000 to provide adequate facilities (*i.e.*, drying frames and sheds) for the production of good quality hides and skins so as to increase the State's export earnings thereby.



TABLE VI

## LIVESTOCK PROGRAMMES

| Project Title                                                                           | Remarks                              | CAPITAL EXPENDITURE     |         |         |         |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                                                                         |                                      | Estimated<br>Total Cost | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 |
| <b>Animal Programme</b>                                                                 |                                      | £                       | £       | £       | £       | £       |
| (i) Grazing Reserves . . . . .                                                          | reserves 20                          | 20,000                  | 4,000   | 5,000   | 6,000   | 5,000   |
| (ii) Water Development . . . . .                                                        | —                                    | 12,000                  | 2,000   | 3,000   | 3,500   | 3,500   |
| (iii) Supplementary Feeding . . . . .                                                   | —                                    | 10,000                  | 2,500   | 2,500   | 2,500   | 2,500   |
| (iv) Demarcation of Stock Routes . . . . .                                              | —                                    | 10,500                  | 2,650   | 2,600   | 2,625   | 2,625   |
| (v) Cattle Improvement . . . . .                                                        | centre 1                             | 180,000                 | —       | 80,000  | 100,000 | —       |
| (vi) Sheep Improvement . . . . .                                                        | centre 1                             | 16,000                  | —       | —       | 6,000   | 10,000  |
| (vii) Piggery Farms . . . . .                                                           | farms 3                              | 10,020                  | 2,000   | 5,000   | 2,000   | 1,020   |
| (viii) Goat Improvement . . . . .                                                       | centre 1                             | 18,000                  | —       | —       | 7,000   | 11,000  |
| (ix) Improvement to Ilorin, Livestock Investiga-<br>tion and Breeding centres . . . . . | —                                    | 10,500                  | 3,900   | 4,600   | 2,000   | —       |
| (x) Treatment Centres . . . . .                                                         | —                                    | 9,000                   | 3,000   | 3,000   | 3,000   | —       |
| <b>Dairy</b>                                                                            |                                      |                         |         |         |         |         |
| Dairy Borgu (New Bussa) . . . . .                                                       | 800 gallons milk<br>a day (a)<br>(b) | 37,000                  | —       | 37,000  | —       | —       |
|                                                                                         |                                      | 17,000                  | —       | 17,000  | —       | —       |
| <b>Poultry</b>                                                                          |                                      |                         |         |         |         |         |
| Poultry Improvement . . . . .                                                           | centre 2                             | 24,204                  | 12,102  | 6,000   | 6,102   | —       |

TABLE VI

LIVESTOCK PROGRAMMES *contd.*

| Project Title                                                                | Remarks                    | CAPITAL EXPENDITURE     |         |         |         |         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                                                              |                            | Estimated<br>Total Cost | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 |
| <b>Hides and Skins</b>                                                       |                            |                         |         |         |         |         |
| Ilorin Abattoir and Slaughter Houses (Lokoja, Kabba, Okene, New Bussa, Idah) | 100 cattle a day           | 60,000                  | 50,000  | 5,000   | 5,000   | —       |
| Hides and Skins Improvement                                                  |                            | 5,000                   | 1,000   | 1,500   | 1,000   | 1,500   |
| <b>Animal Extension Services</b>                                             |                            |                         |         |         |         |         |
| (i) Office Building and Quarters                                             | Veterinary Office House 4. | 38,000                  | 19,000  | 9,500   | 9,500   | —       |
| (ii) Purchase of Vehicles                                                    | Land Rover 6 Lorry 4.      | 17,100                  | 8,900   | 3,200   | 2,500   | 2,500   |
| (iii) Veterinary Clinic Ilorin                                               | —                          | 3,000                   | 3,000   | —       | —       | —       |
| <b>TOTAL (a)</b>                                                             |                            | 480,324                 | 114,052 | 167,400 | 159,227 | 39,645  |
| <b>(b)</b>                                                                   |                            | 460,324                 | 114,052 | 147,400 | 159,227 | 39,645  |

## C.—FORESTRY

### Acceleration of Planned Forest Reserves

The aim of this project is to carry out the species trials, surveys and stock mapping that are needed for the efficient management of forest reserves in the State. The cost of the project is estimated at about £40,645 and its break down is as follows:

- (i) *Savannah Investigation Unit (8,400)*—The aim of this Unit will be to map out and obtain data on vegetations and soils of the Savannah Woodland with particular reference to savannah forest reserves. This Unit will have a transport of its own so as to facilitate its quick movement;
- (ii) *High Forest Reserve Investigation Unit (6,700)*—In view of the importance of high forest reserves and the urgency of having an estimate of the timber potential of Kwara State, it is proposed to have a timber Resources Survey Unit, whose activities will be directed towards the enumeration, stock-mapping, and measurement of standing trees.
- (iii) *Species Establishment Trial (2,500)*—The aim of this project is to introduce to Kwara State new species of trees that are found suitable for the soils of Kwara State. This will be carried out by the establishment of sample pilots of exotic and indigenous trees within the forest reserves of Kwara State in order to watch the growth of such species and ascertain their suitabilities on Kwara soils. In this way it is hoped to introduce in to the State, the growth of large varieties of timber that may be used for specific purposes such as paper pulp, match-wood pulp, pulp-board and ship-board, *et cetera*.

In order to carry out all the programmes described above, it would be necessary to establish a mechanized forestry unit equipped with four tractors, four disc ploughs, two terraces, two rotatory slashes and other mechanized equipments *et cetera*.

All the enumerated programmes are worth pursuing, since they could provide substantial employment opportunities, and bring considerable amount of revenue to the State Government; since Kwara State is particularly fortunate in having the conditions of soil and climate which could favour the rapid growth of very valuable commercial timbers. There is ample evidence in the form of existing trial plots (*e.g.*, a plot of teak at Idah thirty years old) to prove that, given the proper choice of soil locality and proper silvi-cultural treatment, timbers of high quality could be produced in Kwara State.

### Improvement of Saw-Milling Industry

At present, Kwara State relies on the primitive and wasteful pit-sawing industry for the greater part of its sawn timber supplies. The quality of pit-sawn timber is inferior to the machine-cut product. Irregularity of pit-sawing leads to much waste, and pit sawn timber has to be re-treated (planned) before it can be used for modern constructional requirements. This re-treatment involves a loss of material and a considerable consumption of manpower and labour and this is uneconomic. With the expansion of the building programme there will be an ever increasing demand for the supply of uniformly sawn and graded timber. It is therefore highly desirable



that the primitive pit-sawing industry should be replaced gradually with indigenous owned and operated saw-milling industry capable of meeting the demand for higher quality sawn timber.

The aim of the project is therefore to provide the technical and mechanical skills and 'know-how' which are at present lacking. This will be done by the recruitment of a specialist saw-mill Engineer who is fully familiar with the type of equipments which will be used. The engineer will be expected to erect saw-mills in Oyun, Kabba, Igbomina/Ekiti, Dekina Divisions, and use them to demonstrate modern saw-milling techniques to local investors. The capital expenditure earmarked for this project is £13,106.

This project is of great importance, since the forest areas of Kwara State are capable of supporting a number of modern—saw-milling industries; and which when established will not only create further employment opportunities, but will also hasten the pace of our industrial development.

### **Pulpwood Production**

This project involves the establishment of a 2,000 acres plantation of woods suitable for match and pulp production (Gmelina and poplar). The programme involves site clearing, nursery for raising 600,000 seedlings per annum and planting and post-planting operations. The estimated cost of the project is £86,000. When established the plantation will supply part of the raw materials needed by the Match Factory at Ilorin and the Nigerian Paper Mill at Jebba. The plantation can only supply a small fraction of the estimated annual consumption of pulp-wood in the State which is estimated at eight—eleven million cubic feet in 1980 or a plantation acreage of between 40,000—50,000 acres. In other words, the programme represents only a nucleus of a long-term pulp-wood production scheme.

### **Borgu Game Reserve**

The aim of this project is to develop the Borgu Game Reserve to an international tourist attraction standard. The programme will include the building of staff quarters (£3,000), a visitor's camp (£6,600), construction of roads and provision of transport facilities to visitors (£11,550). Total cost of the project is £21,150.

Although a pre-investment study has not been carried out, the profitability of the project looks very high. Its nearness to Kainji Dam (twenty-five miles), the hotel facilities at New Bussa, its relative proximity to Lagos and Ibadan as well as the plenty of game and fauna which abound there are likely to enhance the profitability of the project.

TABLE VII

## FORESTRY PROGRAMMES

| Project Title                                                            | Remarks                            | CAPITAL EXPENDITURE     |          |          |          |          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                                                                          |                                    | Estimated<br>Total Cost | 1970-71  | 1971-72  | 1972-73  | 1973-74  |
| Acceleration of planned forest reserves                                  | —                                  | £ 60,000<br>(a)         | £ 13,775 | £ 13,470 | £ 15,300 | £ 18,100 |
| Improvement of saw milling industry<br>(Ilorin, Kabba, Dekina Divisions) | 3 saw mills                        | 40,645<br>(b)           | 8,775    | 8,470    | 10 300   | 13,100   |
| Pulp wood production                                                     | Plantations 500 acres<br>annually. | 7,000                   | 7,000    | —        | —        | —        |
| Borgu Game Reserve                                                       | —                                  | 86,500                  | 11,500   | 25,000   | 25,000   | 25,000   |
|                                                                          |                                    | 21,150                  | 7,600    | 7,650    | 2,950    | 2,950    |
| TOTAL                                                                    |                                    | (a) 175,295             | 39,875   | 46,120   | 43,250   | 46,050   |
|                                                                          |                                    | (b) 155,295             | 34,875   | 41,120   | 38,250   | 41,050   |

(a) Total Cost

(b) Government Participation

#### D.—CO-OPERATIVES

One of the basic problems confronting the small producers in the State is how to find funds for the financing of their operations. Co-operatives in the State have proven to be effective instruments for bringing these small producers together so as to enable them find capital to process and market their goods, purchase their supplies, obtain technical assistance and other related facilities without compromising their individuality. Government will continue to encourage co-operative societies throughout the State and to guarantee their loans and overdrafts.

At present, considerable quantities of food crops, including yams, cowpeas, maize and guinea corn are lost each year through damage in storage mainly from insects, rodents and weather conditions. During the current plan period, it is hoped that co-operatives will take steps to encourage the use of good storage facilities so as to enable both producers and consumers to enjoy the full benefit of increased farm production. The establishment of co-operatively-owned storage depots will also be encouraged as a reserve for food stuffs during the harvest periods to cushion the effects of seasonal variations in the price level. This will help curb the tendency for wide fluctuations in consumer prices, save crop loss due to pest and diseases, and increase farmers' incomes.

Also the marketing of food crops at present gives neither a fair return to the producer nor a fair price to the consumer, as a result of the unorthodox practices by the middlemen. This does not make farming an attractive business. Farmers who regard farming as full-time occupation continue to do so mainly because there are no alternatives for them to make a living. Those who can find more profitable outlets either get out of food farming or relegate it to a secondary occupation. This is because farmers in the State are often constrained to sell their food crops at relatively low prices at harvest, or mortgage part of their crops at low rates leaving little or no margin. During the plan period, co-operatives would establish an efficient marketing system for the State's food crops.

Co-operatives would also organise the marketing of meat, milk, eggs and other livestock products. They would look into the possibility of collecting milk from the nomadic herdsmen through a mobile collecting system. The collected milk would then be pasturised and distributed to consumer centres. They would also serve as an effective distribution and marketing agency for the proposed Milk Industry Products when established.

The present system of preserving fish by smoking in huts and drying on wooden racks is not very satisfactory. The preservation process takes too long a time to complete and a large percentage of the products is lost from attack by rats and insects during the processing. Co-operatives will during the plan period look into the possibility of organizing the rural fishing communities into co-operative units with a view to encouraging them to use fish smoking and drying kilns already designed and tried by the F.A.O. fishery experts.

In addition to the foregoing, the Co-operative Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources would continue its other activities in the industries and distributive trade. A capital sum of over £500,000 has been earmarked annually as Government financial assistance (grant/loan) during the current plan period.



TABLE VIII  
CO-OPERATIVES

| Project Title                                                                              | Remarks          | CAPITAL EXPENDITURE                           |                          |                            |                      |                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                                                                                            |                  | Total Cost                                    | 1970-71                  | 1971-72                    | 1972-73              | 1973-74              |
| 1. Programme for reconstruction and rehabilitation of bad shaped societies                 | —                | £<br>(a) 500,000<br>(b) GUARANTEE             | £<br>200,000<br>OF       | £<br>150,000<br>LOAN       | £<br>100,000         | £<br>50,000          |
| 2. Controlled Credit Scheme                                                                | —                | (a) 1,000,000<br>(b) GUARANTEE                | 250,000<br>OF            | 250,000<br>LOAN            | 250,000              | 250,000              |
| 3. Food crop marketing                                                                     | —                | (a) 2,600,000<br>(b) GUARANTEE                | 800,000<br>OF            | 600,000<br>LOAN            | 600,000              | 600,000              |
| 4. Cash crop Marketing                                                                     | —                | (a) 4,000,000<br>(b) GUARANTEE                | 500,000<br>OF            | 1,000,000<br>LOAN          | 1,000,000            | 1,500,000            |
| 5. Co-operative Banking, Credits to societies, and contributions to Financial Institutions | Government grant | (b) 570,000<br>(a) 1,000,000<br>(b) GUARANTEE | 120,000<br>250,000<br>OF | 170,000<br>250,000<br>LOAN | 150,000<br>250,000   | 130,000<br>250,000   |
| 6. Industrial Co-operative Scheme                                                          | —                | (a) 9,100,000<br>(b) 570,000                  | 2,000,000<br>120,000     | 2,250,000<br>170,000       | 2,200,000<br>150,000 | 2,650,000<br>130,000 |
| TOTAL                                                                                      |                  |                                               |                          |                            |                      |                      |

(a) Total Cost

(b) Government Participation

## E.—INDUSTRIES

The industrial programmes and projects of the State Governments are designed to complement those of the Federal Government. The projects were selected bearing in mind the vital necessity to preserve a single Nigerian market. The industrial policy and priorities of the State Governments are therefore the same as those of the Federal Government. The objectives of the industrial policy are to:

- (i) ensure a rapid expansion and diversification of the industrial sector of the economy;
- (ii) increase the incomes realised from manufacturing activity;
- (iii) create more employment opportunities;
- (iv) promote the establishment of industries which cater for overseas markets in order to earn foreign exchange;
- (v) continue the programme of import substitution, as well as raise the level of intermediate and capital goods production;
- (vi) initiate schemes designed to promote indigenous manpower development in the industrial sector and;
- (vii) raise the proportion of indigenous ownership of industrial investments.

The industrial plan in Kwara State during the current plan period shows a relatively rapid growth of industrial output, especially as regards those industries which are based on raw materials that are available within the State. It is expected that the present industrial output of about £7 million will increase considerably by 1974; and industrial employment from 3,500 workers to over 8,000 workers. At present there are only six major industrial establishments; by 1974 there are expected to be about sixteen major industrial establishments in the State not to mention medium and privately owned ones which will grow by leaps and bounds during the plan period.

The first priority of industrial activities is aimed at expanding industries which are labour intensive so as to absorb the surplus manpower which is available within the State. Examples of such projects are the proposed Textile Factories at New Bussa and Ilorin, Net and Yarn manufacturing mills at Ilorin, bicycle assembling plant at Oro, vegetable oil processing *et cetera*. The second priority of industrial activities is directed towards encouraging the expansion of industries utilizing raw materials available in the State. Examples of such projects are the proposed Cement Works at Lokoja or Okene the Plywood Factory at Lokoja or Idah the Coffee Processing Industry at Kabba and the pulp production mill at Jebba.

Of extreme importance is the fact that all proposed industries are import substitution industries. Their contributions to national balance of payments are estimated at about £2.5 million by 1974; and at about £12 million when working at full capacity.

Priority is also attached to the group of projects which would provide a sound basis for future development of industrial activities. These include geological investigation of mining deposits, feasibility studies of possible industrial projects, investigation into possible ways and means of finding promoters for investments in the processing of surplus food crops such as cassava, yams, cereals, cashew nuts and such others. Emphasis will also be placed on the development of industrial

infrastructure such as the laying out and the building up of industrial areas in a number of towns, supplying them with electricity, water, access-roads and other facilities essential for rapid industrial development.

*The Federal Government-sponsored projects* in which the Government is very keenly interested include the following:

(i) *Sugar Factory at Lafiagi.* This Sugar Factory is expected to produce an average of 40,000 tons of granulated sugar per annum. The estate shall be built between 1972 and 1974 at Lafiagi with an investment outlay of approximately £5.8 to £6.0 million of which the factory will claim £3.0 million and the irrigated plantation the balance. Production in plantation is expected to begin in the third year, and peak production could be reached in the eighth year. The establishment will employ about 2,300 workers (roughly 500 in sugar mill and 1,800 in plantation, transportation, *et cetera*).

The preparation of the project has already begun. The economic investment analysis have been elaborated showing very high profitability. (This was carried out by a Japan Consulting Institute in conjunction with the Federal Ministry of Industries). Detailed soil studies and hydrological investigations of the proposed site are being appraised by competent bodies in the country including the Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria. Indigenous sponsors such as Daniel O. Alalade and Company Limited as well as foreign investors have indicated willingness to participate in the scheme. The financial aspects of the project are still being negotiated, but it is expected that Federal and State participation will be about £2 million.

The development of sugar industries is of extreme importance to the nation's economy. The present sugar consumption amounts to 90,000 tons per annum (*i.e.* 4.12 lbs per head) and yet this has been claimed as the lowest in the whole of West Africa. According to the estimated rate of population increase and of Gross Domestic Product, it may be presumed that sugar consumption will rise to between 120,000 to 150,000 tons in 1975 and to between 400,000 to 450,000 tons in 1980. The present domestic sugar production at Bacita is 30,000 tons annually indicating that over 60 per cent of sugar consumption in Nigeria is being imported, (value of such imported sugar in 1967 being £4.0 million. Peak production at Bacita is between 34,000 to 35,000 tons per annum, which means that the gap between domestic supply and consumption of sugar may rise to 110,000 tons in 1970 and 350,000 tons in 1980 unless another sugar factory is established. Since Nigeria has all the prerequisites (climate, soil and hydrological conditions) for producing local sugar at low costs, the erection of several new production units appears to be of extreme importance. It is believed that the envisaged project at Lafiagi has the most favourable economic parameters of all possible locations. It has a very suitable soil, favourable climatic and hydrological conditions (similar to Bacita's). An initial preliminary study indicates a capital return in three years (provided price per ton of sugar is not less than £70). Cost/Benefit ratio has been calculated at 1:5 and net foreign exchange saving at £2.5 million annually. One of the waste products of the factory—bagasse—will essentially influence the economy of paper production at Jebba Paper Mill, since it will provide raw materials for the pulp-mill which we hope will soon be established also at site close to the Paper Mill. Furthermore, the transportation cost of sugar to the consuming centres will be low considering the strategic location of Lafiagi in relation to other parts of Nigeria. The Trunk 'B' road to Lafiagi (which is the headquarters of Lafiagi/Pategi Administrative



Division) and Pategi will, early in the plan period, be rebuilt with bitumen surfacing to facilitate safer and more comfortable traffic to and from the project site. It has also been proposed in collaboration with the appropriate authorities to provide the town with a standard hospital, electricity supply and banking facilities.

(ii) *Pulp and Paper Mill.* During the plan period an integrated pulp and paper mill will be established to produce 40,000 tons of craft pulp and 70,000 tons of industrial papers. The estimated total cost is £9.9 million. The pulp mill will create job opportunities for about 1,000 Nigerians. Laboratory tests of indigenous hard wood are being carried out but the mill will initially depend on imported pulp. It is presumed that the project will be jointly financed by Federal Government, State Government and the Nigerian Paper Mill. The Federal Government would be made to see the validity of locating the paper and pulp factory at Jebba in Kwara State. There is at present a paper mill at Jebba which manufactures 9,000 tons of writing paper annually. Its peak production is 12,000 tons per annum. The paper mill was built between 1966-68 and since 1968 it has been manufacturing paper from pulp imported from Sweden, Canada and U.S.A. The need to utilize our raw materials apart, the use of imported pulp has resulted in low profitability of the Paper Mill and presently threatens its very existence. The dimension of the problem will be realized by noting that the price of 1 lb of imported pulp is about £95, while price of final paper is £130. When other costs like labour, transportation, *et cetera* are taken into account, the project can hardly stand on its own.

It is therefore urgent that a pulp mill manufacturing pulp from local wood and bagasse that are available around Jebba should be established. This pulp mill will thus feed the Paper Mill with the necessary raw materials and thus save foreign exchange that is being spent on imported pulp. The raw materials to be utilized for the pulp-mill are Gmelina, Suberba and bagasse and are available at least for the first phase of the operation in the Savannah forests of Kwara State, and in the case of bagasse at the sugar factories at Bacita and Lafiagi. For a later phase of the operation, they will be obtained from the forestry plantations that are now envisaged in the forestry development programme. A few of such plantations have already been established within the Forest Reserves in the State.

The envisaged pulp paper mill will solve the problem of paper manufacturing economy at Jebba Paper Mill and simultaneously contribute to National balance of payments. Net Foreign Exchange Savings would be approximately £9.8 million per annum. Consumption of paper in Nigeria was in 1969 estimated at 50,000 tons and in 1975 it is expected that consumption will rise to between 120,000 and 130,000 tons per annum; showing that the Paper Mill at Jebba can only supply about 15 to 20 per cent of Nigeria's needs for paper. The need for the establishment of an integrated pulp and paper mill in Nigeria is therefore urgent.

(iii) *Motor Vehicles Assembly Plant.* The Kwara State Government will like to invest in the proposed Passenger Car Assembly project. In designing the three proposed plants due consideration should be given to the location of one of them in Kwara because of its geographical and economic location for cheap distribution of assembled products within the country.

(iv) *Iron and Steel Complex Industry.* Based on the conclusions of market studies carried out in 1967 with UNIDO assistance and on other feasibility surveys, the completed capacity of the proposed integrated Steel Mill will be 750,000 tons per annum.

Technical investigations on old and newly discovered ore and coal deposits as well as designing of the project will be completed during the plan period. Construction of the basic iron and steel making plant is expected to commence by the beginning of 1974. The location of this project which is still to be decided by the Federal Government is of paramount importance to Kwara State where the bulk of the primary raw materials, *i.e.*, iron deposits resides. The State also has a rich deposit coal which can be worked and converted into cooking fuel for the industry. There is a network of roads (currently being rehabilitated) and river transport (soon to be fully developed along the River Niger) all around the iron ore deposit. The estimated total cost of the whole project has been put at £120 million.

(v) *Petroleum Refinery.* A second petroleum refinery with a capacity of about 2.5 million metric tons has been projected by the Federal Government for the plan period. It will sell some of its products in the local market and export the surpluses. The total cost of the project is about £2.5 million. Its location is still to be decided by Federal Authorities, but negotiations are going on with the Federal Authorities, a private company and other local investors for the establishment of one along a river port in Kwara State to serve the Northern markets and beyond.

(vi) *Other Federally sponsored projects.* The Federal Government is also interested in participating directly or indirectly in State's programmes on industrial development during the plan period. In addition, it has evolved a policy of encouraging small scale industries schemes which are operated in the States and has consequently earmarked a sum of £0.600 million payable through financial institutions like N.I.D.B. for on-lending to State Governments to aid the schemes. It will also set up an Industrial Development Consultancy Service from which the States Governments can seek and obtain consultancy services.

## INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS TO BE PROMOTED DIRECTLY BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT

### Pre-investment Surveys and Studies

The planning of industrial development requires the realization in advance of thoughtful pre-investment surveys and studies, including an analysis of basic pre-requisites such as availability of raw materials, market surveys, feasibility studies and preliminary negotiations with potential investors. During the plan period, such surveys and studies will be carried out with a view to identifying suitable projects for the next plan. In carrying out such surveys, emphasis will be placed on agro-allied industries and mineral-based industries. The total capital expenditure envisaged for this project is £100,000.

Survey on agro-allied industries will be geared towards developing the following industries:

- (i) Starch and glucose industry
- (ii) Utilization of molasses
- (iii) Cornflakes and breakfast cereals production
- (iv) Vegetable Oil industry
- (v) Fruit and Vegetable canning industry
- (vi) Cashew-nut processing
- (vii) Cassava and Yam processing
- (viii) Engineering assemblies



The rationale behind the projects above-listed is obvious. Kwara State is a substantial food surplus producing area which should by 1974, be able to boast of about 300,000 tons of yams, 80,000 tons of cassava, 25,000 tons of maize and about 5,000 tons of palm oil *et cetera*. Similarly there are ample reserves of molasses at Bacita Sugar Factory and these are expected to rise when the Lafiagi Sugar Factory comes into operation. Investigations are in progress for the economic exploitation of these molasses for the production of spirits, alcohols, yeast, etc. Because of the extreme importance of these agro-allied industries, any of them which during the studies reveal high profitability will be established during the Plan Period.

Trial plantations will be carried out in respect of such crops as vegetables, fruits and cashew nuts the present production of which is not in sufficient quantity for industrial processing. Already preliminary research has shown that there are clear indications that the soil and climatic conditions in this State are suitable for producing them in large quantities.

Attention will also be given during the plan period to *mining investigations* with a view to large-scale prospecting of our existing mineral resources and of discovering new ones. Emphasis in this will be placed on limestone, marble, clay, talc, gold and feldspar deposits. The investigations will be carried out in collaboration with the Federal Authorities like the Ministry of Mines and Power, the Geological Survey and the Geology Department of the University of Ibadan.

#### **Development of Small scale Industries**

An estimated amount of £200,000 is voted for the development of small scale industries in the State. Of this Government participation is about 50 per cent of total cost, *i.e.*, about £100,000. The remaining 50 per cent is to be supplemented by private entrepreneurs.

The importance of small scale industries to the overall economy of the country cannot be over emphasized particularly in Kwara State where it is estimated that small scale industries generated about 25 per cent of total industrial output of the State. The development of small scale industries will be centred around repairing workshops, shoe making, bakeries *et cetera*, and other small scale mechanical engineering industries.

Small Scale Industry in its true perspective has the advantage of being labour intensive and capital saving. In a State where there is abundant labour supply (both skilled and unskilled), small scale industries offer the hope of absorbing a very substantial number of the unemployed. It is in recognition of this fact that the Kwara State Government has accorded a fairly high priority to the development of small scale industries.

#### **Industrial Areas**

The Government of this State is planning to open up new industrial estates. Those at Bacita and Ilorin are to be expanded. Total capital cost envisaged in this project is £100,000. The purpose of these industrial estates is to create incentive for the potential industrialists wishing to invest in the State by providing them with basic infrastructures like construction of access roads, provision of pipe borne water, electricity, telephone facilities and rail sidings (where applicable). If this is accomplished, it will greatly enhance the rapid industrialization policy of the State Government.



## **Oro Bicycle Industry**

The envisaged establishment will produce bicycle spare parts from imported raw materials. When in full production its annual output in value terms will be £99,400. It will be located at Oro—thirty-two miles from Ilorin—and will be erected in 1971 so that it could start operating by the end of that 1971 and be in full operation in 1972. At present the investing company has elaborated feasibility studies, prepared technical drawings and negotiations about financial as well as personnel problems are at an advanced stage. The estimated capital cost of the project is £85,000, out of which £39,000 will be the participation by the indigenous promoters, while £30,000 will be the contribution from government agencies (like the N.I.D.B.) and the rest from other sources.

The consumption of bicycles in Nigeria has in the last few years increased progressively by an annual average of 7 per cent. In 1967, the consumption of bicycles in Nigeria rose to 85,000. It is assessed that in future and in response to rising standards of living, the consumption of bicycles will increase by between 7 to 10 per cent annually. At present the entire bicycles that are being consumed in Nigeria are imported; 65,000 are imported as fully assembled bicycles, while 120,000 are assembled in Nigeria. The envisaged production of 60,000 spare parts thus seems appropriate and will meet some of the needs for bicycle spare parts and so replace a considerable proportion of the bicycle spare parts being imported.

Raw materials will be imported mainly from United Kingdom, Japan, India and U.S.A., but packing materials will be indigenous. The factory will be supplied with water from its own source. The shareholders are prominent importers of bicycles hence their existing distributing channels will be utilized. The sales and distribution of final products are ensured. The establishment will employ about seventy workers including five expatriates. The five expatriates will stay for not more than six years before suitable Nigerians are trained to take their place. The economic parameters of the industry are favourable and net annual foreign exchange savings are estimated at about £40,000 (40 per cent of entire output). The industry has been specially designed to allow for future expansion as the need becomes felt.

## **Mosquito Net Manufacturing**

This establishment will produce 120,000–150,000 mosquito nets per annum, with the possibility of increasing production if market demand arises. The nets will be manufactured from imported polythene (China) and cotton yarn from textile mills in Nigeria. The factory will be located at Ilorin industrial area where all necessary facilities (*i.e.*, electricity, water and transportation facilities) are already available. The factory is to be built in 1971.

The total capital cost is estimated at £130,000 consisting of machineries (£59,000) construction and residential buildings (£29,000) and initial working capital (£18,000) motor vehicles (£5,000) while contingencies account for the rest. The factory will employ about 100 workers including four expatriate technicians. At present, pre-investment surveys have been elaborated, financial and technical negotiations are at an advanced stage.

The consumption of mosquito nets in Nigeria amounted in 1966–67 to between 60,000–80,000 pieces per annum. The envisaged output of 120,000–150,000 would thus replace imported nets by domestic production as well as meet the expected

increase in demand in the years to come. The impact of foreign exchange is at present not yet ascertainable, but it is estimated that imported components will count for maximum 60 per cent of operating costs, and hence net import substitution will be between £50,000-60,000 per annum (assuming an average price of £1 per net).

Already the share-holders (Tafa and Company Limited, Taiwan, and Adeoti and Brothers, Nigeria) are experienced manufacturers and distributors in that branch and the new industry will be geared to utilize their experience.

### **Hotel Development (Ilorin)**

Plans are afoot to establish a modern hotel at Ilorin. The hotel with a capacity of 100 beds will cost about £400,000 and would be jointly financed by the Kwara State Government and possibly the New Nigeria Development Company Limited (N.N.D.C. Ltd.)

Ilorin is a modern town situated in the centre of a network of good roads, and railway line between the South and the North of Nigeria, hence a convenient location for over night stop-over for passengers travelling to either of the two directions. As a result of States creation, the status of Ilorin as State headquarters is further enhanced by the influx of commercial, industrial and tourist activities to the town and it is in order to meet the needs of such interests that the project has been contemplated.

At present there are four hotels at Ilorin—viz: Unity Hotel (eighteen beds) Catering Rest House (thirty beds), Royal Hotel (twenty beds) and Niger Hotel (twenty-two beds). Statistical figures are difficult to come by in respect of the last two but the Catering Rest House in Ilorin keeps enough records to make it possible to obtain reasonable statistics on its operations. Investigations have proved that the four are far inadequate and the only solution is the development of a standard hotel such as has now been projected.

### **Tourism Development in Kwara State**

Tourism is becoming an important source of revenue all over the world. It is the policy of Kwara State Government to develop viable tourist facilities comparable with similar ones in other parts of the world.

In pursuance of this, about £150,000 is estimated as the capital cost to develop tourism in the State. Kwara State is particularly endowed with many tourist attractions that need to be developed. These include the Kainji Dam site, the Borgu Game Reserve, Jebba Bridge, Tada Bronzes, the confluence town of Lokoja and its historic connections with early Niger explorers, Pategi regatta, *et cetera*.

Perhaps of all these tourist centres, the Kainji Dam and Borgu Game Reserve are the most prominent. While the dam site itself is a crowd puller, the Game Reserve, only about twenty five miles away, makes this area one that could provide full time enjoyment to tourists. The hotel facilities at New Bussa would be expanded, camps would also be provided in line with the Wikki Camp of the Yankari Game Reserve.

If all the envisaged plans are put into reality, substantial revenue would accrue to the State Government. For example, assuming there are Catering Rest Houses in some of the enumerated tourist centres above, with twenty chalets each, at tariff of £2 per chalet per day, with an average of 300 guest nights in a year and 60 per cent operating costs, then about £20,000 yearly would be accruing to

government from catering sector of the tourist centres only. Other aspects of these tourists centres would also bring substantial revenue—thus justifying the proposed Tourism Development.

#### **Kwara Textile Industries Limited, New Bussa (Kwaratex)**

The project is designed to produce about six million running yards of high quality textile materials comprising poplin, silk, lace brocade and shirtings a year. The project would be financed jointly by Davis of America Limited, Kwara State Government and external loan to be arranged by Messrs Davis of America. The estimated capital cost of the project is £1.8 million.

The existing textile factories in the country are still unable to satisfy increasing demand of textile goods, *e.g.*, in 1964, Nigeria with a population of about fifty-six million consumed 0.536 million square yards of cloth and this consumption is estimated would rise to 1.026 million square yards by 1980 with an estimated population of ninety-one million a consumption increase of about 40 per cent. The same case applies to silk. Consumption research has revealed that there will be a sharp increase in the consumption of rayon and synthetic fabrics during the period 1970 to 1980—*e.g.*, about £4 million rayon piece of goods were imported in 1964 and has been on the upward trend thereafter until the import restrictions of 1967 which reduced importation of rayon goods to about two million—*i.e.*, a 50 per cent reduction. With the establishment of the New Bussa textile, an estimated amount of about £5 million worth of valuable foreign exchange would be saved by 1975.

The industry would employ about 540 Nigerians thus helping to ease the unemployment situation of the country.

#### **Prospects Textile Mills Limited, Ilorin (Yarn Mill)**

The capital cost of the project is now put at £440,000 and Kwara State Government would hold equity shares of about £25,000. Olori Egbe and Okemale, an indigenous trading company would participate in the equity shares up to the tune of £102,000. The initial production of the Mill will be yarn, though it is anticipated that production would later embrace many facets of a textile industry.

Sales and marketing of the product would cover at least Kwara, West and Lagos States for economy of transport costs. In these areas estimated demand for yarn products per week is 70,000 lbs with prospects for increased consumption. In its first six months of operation the mill will produce 30,000 lbs of yarn per week and this figure is expected to double by the next twelve subsequent months. Thus it can be safely said that supply would still fall short of demand thereby leading to increasing marketability of the yarn products. Raw cotton is available to feed the industry and this would be purchased locally through marketing boards; thus freeing the industry from the burden of importation of raw materials and as such conserving valuable foreign exchange that is highly needed in our economy.

This industry has a further advantage of drawing its entire labour force from indigenous Nigerians. There is no plan to recruit foreign nationals and the project is anticipated to employ about 350 Nigerians.

#### **Cement Works**

The initial capacity of the factory is 100,000 tons per day. The Cement factory is to be located at Lokoja or Okene on the basis of the local limestone deposit estimated at 90–100 million tons. It is expected to be built during the period 1972–74 with a capital outlay of £2–£3 million of which machinery is over half



of the capital costs. It will employ 370 to 400 workers of which about ten will be expatriates.

Negotiations are already in full swing with interested investors; and geological investigations are already going on. Some indigenous promoters have expressed interests to participate in the project. Details of the financial analysis have however not been worked out, but it is presumed that the State participation will be about 25 per cent. Detailed feasibility studies including detailed geological investigations are expected soon.

In 1967, Nigeria's production of Cement was 570,000 metric tons while its consumption was 660,000, thus showing that the consumption of cement is predominantly met by existing production (importation was only 90,000 tons in 1967). However, with the end of the civil war; the task of development will be in full swing and cement consumption will rise sharply. As a matter of fact, this development programme will favour a high rate of growth of cement consumption; since the programme itself is a reconstruction programme (e.g., rebuilding of roads, damaged buildings, provision of office accommodation in State Headquarters, reconstruction of bridges, setting up of industries and a host of others). Cement consumption is expected to rise to between 1.2 and 1.5 million tons by 1975. This makes it necessary to establish more cement factories from now henceforth.

The estimated amount of deposits is sufficient to meet the capacity of the proposed cement works and taking account of the other available deposits at Ukpilla the total deposit will be sufficient to meet the extra requirements of the iron and steel project. It is not yet possible at the present stage of negotiations to quantify in details the benefits of the project. It is however certain that the operating costs of producing the cement, and hence the price of cement will be lower than the Nigerian average owing largely to availability of very suitable limestone, relatively low transportation costs, availability of cheap river transport *et cetera*. Furthermore, it would generate more economic activities within the production area where at the moment economic activity is relatively low.

### **Plywood Industry**

The assessed capacity of the plywood industry is 3,000 cubic metres per annum of wood based panels, i.e., plywood veneer. The plant which will be erected between 1973 and 1974 will be located along the middle Niger between Lokoja and Idah. Its capital investment is about £100,000 and will create job opportunities for sixty. The pre-investment survey has been carried out and feasibility study may soon begin. The project will be financed jointly by local entrepreneurs (80 per cent) and government agencies (20 per cent).

Forested land in previous Kabba Province is roughly 8,000 square miles of which more than 2,000 square miles are wood reserves. In that part of the State, these wood reserves are not yet being utilized for industrial purposes and this is why the project has been contemplated. The present consumption of wood-based panels in Nigeria is between 40,000–50,000 cubic metres. By 1975, this is expected to have risen to between 80,000–90,000 cubic metres (including export of 20,000–22,000 cubic metres). The production of the existing industries however, is only about 50 per cent of the estimated future demand, thus clearly justifying the need for another Plywood Industry in Nigeria.

### **Coffee Processing**

A plant for processing coffee into 'coffee instant' is being contemplated for the year 1972–73 at Kabba, where the Robusta coffee is grown. The proposed capacity

of the plant is about 300 tons of coffee instant (*i.e.*, more than 1,000 tons of raw coffee). Capital expenditure on the project is estimated at £90,000 with employment opportunities for 100 workers. Quality tests have been carried out, preliminary assessments on the profitability of the projects are in progress. Negotiations are in full swing with indigenous entrepreneurs (from Kabba); but especially with leading world coffee manufacturers (Nestle, General Foods, *et cetera*).

The raw coffee production of suitable quality (Robusta) in former Kabba Province amounts to 4,000 tons per annum (1968-69—2,750 tons were sold to Northern States Marketing Board and estimated smuggling to neighbouring States amount to 1,000-1,500 tons.) There will therefore be enough raw materials to feed the proposed Coffee Processing Plant at Kabba, as well as the Niger Cafe Plant in Lagos. Participation of some world leading companies will be sought for the project, so as to make available its products to the world markets.

### **Chipboard Industry**

The proposal is for the manufacture of chipboards from all the species of timber trees in the State. The total capital cost of the project is estimated at about £3,080,000 out of which the Kwara State Government would be required to invest about £128,000 in the equity shares. It will be a joint venture between the Kwara State Government, the Lababedi Group of Companies and other interested investment Institutions in Nigeria.

At the present stage of negotiations, it is difficult to appreciate the full economic benefits of the project but it is hoped that during the plan period, at least in the last year of the plan period, construction work would commence on the project. Its location will be at a suitable site to be based purely on economic factors.

### **Palm Kernel/Groundnut Crushing Industry**

The project, which is being sponsored by the Kwara State Government and other indigenous and foreign investors is designed to process palm kernels, groundnuts or benniseed into oil and extraction meal (cake). The plant will, within the first ten years of operation, have a processing capacity of 30,000 tons of palm kernels and 30,000 tons of groundnuts or benniseed per year and a yearly output of 15,900 tons of crude palm kernel oil and 15,300 tons of groundnut cake. The estimated capital cost of the project is about £1,713,000 made up of Fixed capital of £860,000 and Working Capital of £853,000. Undoubtedly the overseas market for oil and cake is good and at the same time expanding. The bulk of the products of the factory would be exported and from this a lot would be earned in the form of foreign exchange. The factory, when established, would employ about 130 Nigerians and ten expatriates in the first few years. Nigerians would be trained to manage the Industry within a period of three to four years.

### **Cassava Starch Industry (Henry Omenai and Dove)**

The project is estimated at a cost of about £1.6 million and will be a joint venture between the Kwara State Government, a private interest and some Nigerian Investment Institutions. Meanwhile the capital structure is still being worked out, although it has been ascertained that the Kwara State Government will hold between 25 per cent and 35 per cent of the shares. The Kwara Co-operative Federation, through the Ministry of Natural Resources, has guaranteed the continued supply of cassava roots to the factory at the rate of about 200 tons per day, for 300 days a year. Negotiations for the establishment of the Industry are at an advanced stage and it is hoped that in the last year of the plan period, *i.e.*, 1974 an appreciable degree of progress would have been made.

TABLE IX

## PROGRAMME ON INDUSTRIES

| Project Title                        | Remarks | CAPITAL EXPENDITURE     |         |         |         |           |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
|                                      |         | Estimated<br>Total cost | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74   |
|                                      |         | £                       | £       | £       | £       | £         |
| 1. Pre-investment Survey and Studies |         | (a) 100,000             | 30,000  | 40,000  | 30,000  | —         |
| 2. Small Scale Industries            |         | (b) 50,000              | 15,000  | 20,000  | 15,000  | —         |
|                                      |         | (a) 200,000             | 50,000  | 50,000  | 50,000  | 50,000    |
| 3. Industrial Layouts                |         | (b) 100,000             | 25,000  | 25,000  | 25,000  | 25,000    |
|                                      |         | (a) 100,000             | 25,000  | 25,000  | 25,000  | 25,000    |
|                                      |         | (b) 100,000             | 25,000  | 25,000  | 25,000  | 25,000    |
| 4. Oro Bicycle Industry              |         | (a) 63,000              | 63,000  | —       | —       | —         |
|                                      |         | (b) 30,000              | 30,000  | —       | —       | —         |
| 5. Tourism and Hotel Development.    |         | (a) 400,000             | 200,000 | 180,000 | 20,000  | —         |
|                                      |         | (b) 100,000             | 20,000  | 140,000 | 40,000  | —         |
| 6. Silk Factory                      |         | (a) 475,000             | —       | 100,000 | 150,000 | 225,000   |
|                                      |         | (b) 142,000             | —       | 30,000  | 50,000  | 62,000    |
| 7. Textile Factory                   |         | (a) 1,200,000           | —       | 200,000 | 400,000 | 600,000   |
| 8. Yarn Mill                         |         | (a) 350,000             | 100,000 | 250,000 | —       | —         |
|                                      |         | (b) 50,000              | 15,000  | 35,000  | —       | —         |
| 9. Cement Works                      |         | (a) 3,000,000           | —       | 550,000 | 300,000 | 2,150,000 |
|                                      |         | (b) 450,000             | —       | —       | 150,000 | 300,000   |
| 10. Coffee Processing                |         | (a) 90,000              | —       | —       | 40,000  | 50,000    |
|                                      |         | (b) 20,000              | —       | —       | 10,000  | 10,000    |

Tetron shirting 2-6 million yards per annum.  
Drills, poplin 8-5 million  
1-5 million lbs of yarn per annum.  
150,000 tons of cement per annum.  
To produce coffee 150,000 tons per annum.



TABLE IX—contd.  
PROGRAMME ON INDUSTRIES—Contd.

| Project Title                    | Remarks                                                      | CAPITAL EXPENDITURE     |           |           |           |           |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                                  |                                                              | Estimated<br>Total Cost | 1970-71   | 1971-72   | 1972-73   | 1973-74   |
| 11. Mosquito Net Factory         | To produce 150,000 nets<br>per annum.                        | £ 100,000<br>(a)        | £ 20,000  | £ 40,000  | £ 40,000  | £ —       |
| 12. Plywood Industry             | To produce plywood ve-<br>near 3,000 cu. metre per<br>annum. | £ 6,800<br>(b)          | £ 2,000   | £ 3,000   | £ 1,800   | £ —       |
| 13. Investment in New Industries | Miscellaneous projects                                       | £ 100,000<br>(a)        | —         | —         | 50,000    | 50,000    |
|                                  |                                                              | £ 7,000<br>(b)          | —         | —         | —         | 7,000     |
|                                  |                                                              | £ 5,000,000<br>(a)      | 500,000   | 500,000   | 1,500,000 | 2,500,000 |
|                                  |                                                              | £ 1,000,000<br>(b)      | 180,000   | 290,000   | 290,000   | 140,000   |
| TOTAL                            |                                                              | (a) 12,178,000          | 1,168,000 | 2,225,000 | 2,895,000 | 5,890,000 |
|                                  |                                                              | (b) 2,155,800           | 312,000   | 498,000   | 636,800   | 709,000   |

(a) Total Cost

(b) Government participation

## F.—FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

### **Kwara State Investment Corporation**

Hitherto, the objective of the State Government as far as industries are concerned was to encourage private entrepreneurs to invest in the State. The Government was therefore more anxious to provide the necessary infrastructure and the right atmosphere for such a development. In consequence direct participation of the State Government has not been great at this stage.

There are however, a number of problems hampering the development of indigenous enterprises in the State. Some of these problems are shortage of capital and loan facilities. The problems are also aggravated by the difficulties in mobilising the available but scattered funds, the reluctance by the indigenous businessmen hitherto to pull their resources together, and of course, the habit of trying their funds to property acquisition.

The difficulties inherent in tackling these problems had in the past slowed down the rate of industrial development in the State. Experience since the creation of States has shown that the promotional objective of our industrial policy has achieved limited success. This has therefore made it necessary for Government to pioneer the establishment of industries with a view to selling them out later to private entrepreneurs when they become available.

Various methods have been employed by the former Northern Nigeria Government to tackle similar problems. Such methods include the establishment of the Northern Nigeria Development Corporation, the NNIL and the Small Industries Credit Scheme. Although these institutions are still available to service the six Northern States, they do not appear to be in a position to meet fully the challenge posed by the creation of States. It has thus become necessary for the State to establish an Investment Corporation of its own with a view to attracting domestic and foreign private capital and skills into the State. The Investment Corporation will be established jointly by the State Government, indigenous and foreign private investors, and the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank. The initial capital of £2.5 million has been envisaged and will continue to be raised as more funds become available. Total government participation in this project is £1.0 million. The initial grant of £625,000 from the State Government is expected to be made available between 1970 and 1971. The Investment Corporation is expected to participate in the proposed industrial projects like the Sugar Factory at Lafiagi, the Cement Factory, the Iron and Steel Industry and a host of agro-industrial projects. Although the Corporation will be primarily concerned with the financing of medium and large scale enterprises, it will also be prepared to provide loan and credit facilities for the financing of small scale industries.

### **Kwara State Insurance Company**

Since the creation of States, a number of insurance companies—indigenous and foreign—have flooded Kwara State and are attracting substantial premium from the public. The status and capabilities of such insurance companies cannot be readily ascertained and in order to protect the public from unscrupulous insurance agents, and conserve and invest the savings they attract within the State it has been thought necessary for the State Government to establish a State backed Insurance Company within the Plan period.

The authorised equity capital envisaged for the proposed Insurance Company is £100,000 with the Government taking 51 per cent of it and the balance subscribed by the private sector. The Insurance Company will be established and go straight into business in the first year of the Plan, 1970-71.

### **Other Financial Institutions**

In response to increased demands and growing development activities there would be the need for more financial institutions such as shopping centres, development holding companies *et cetera* in the State. A sum of £649,000 has therefore been earmarked as Government capital participation in these other financial institutions, subject, of course, to substantial increase as the need arises and more funds become available.

### **Banking Establishments**

In pursuance of the foregoing objective and in order to facilitate better financing facilities for indigenous businessmen in their distributive trade and small scale enterprises Government would continue to encourage the expansion of commercial banks throughout the State. Possibilities would also be explored for the establishment in conjunction with other financial houses of a State controlled development/commercial bank in addition to a branch of the Central Bank which will be established at the State capital during the Plan period.

### **Kwara State Development Fund**

This scheme will be reactivated with renewed vigour and it is expected that with more and more patriotic spirit being generated it will succeed far beyond its fore runner. The target is between £0.2 million and £0.5 million for the Plan period.



TABLE X  
PROGRAMME OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

| Project Title                   | CAPITAL EXPENDITURE     |             |           |           |           |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                                 | Estimated<br>Total Cost | 1970-71     | 1971-72   | 1972-73   | 1973-74   |
| 1. Kwara Investment Corporation | £ 2,500,000<br>(a)      | £ 1,000,000 | £ 500,000 | £ 500,000 | £ 500,000 |
|                                 | (b) 1,000,000           | 625,000     | 375,000   | —         | —         |
| 2. Kwara Insurance Company      | (a) 100,000             | 100,000     | —         | —         | —         |
|                                 | (b) 51,000              | 51,000      | —         | —         | —         |
| 3. Other Financial Institutions | (a) 4,000,000           | 400,000     | 1,000,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |
|                                 | (b) 649,000             | 349,000     | 300,000   | —         | —         |
| TOTAL                           | (a) 7,000,000           | 1,500,000   | 1,500,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
|                                 | (b) 1,700,000           | 1,025,000   | 675,000   | —         | —         |

(a) Total Cost.

(b) Government participation—including Kwara State Development Fund.

## G.—ROADS DEVELOPMENT

The Transport Sector will continue to be a major area of government investment. The main reason for this is that the development process depends to a very large extent, on the efficiency of available transportation systems.

Kwara State with an area of almost 29,000 square miles has approximately 1,728 miles of motorable roads in the State. Out of these 1,223 are either Trunk B or local government roads. A lot of the roads are deficient in a number of ways and cannot carry effectively the weight of economic activities which are scattered all over the State. There is no well developed transportation system in the State other than roads. The railway from Lagos to the North runs for only ninety miles through the State, and there are no indications that the Nigerian Railway Corporation wishes to extend rail lines to the interior of Kwara State during the plan period. Moreover in spite of the fact that the Kainji Dam has been completed, transportation by river barges along the Niger has not been fully developed. A well developed road transportation system in Kwara State has therefore engaged the serious attention of both the Federal and the State Governments. During the current plan period therefore the situation would be improved upon considerably notwithstanding the need to allocate resources to other competing ends.

The following are the roads programmes to be implemented in Kwara State by the Federal Government during the plan period:

- (i) *Rehabilitation of the Trunk A. 13 [Roads running from Ilorin-Ajasse-Omu-Aran-Egbe-Kabba-Lokoja (via Chokochoko)-Shintaku-Otukpa]* The estimated cost of this project is £2.773 million and its implementation is expected to commence in 1971. The road is the 'life wire' of Kwara State, since it runs right across the State. Its rehabilitation would therefore provide an efficient means of moving the inputs and outputs of economic activities from one part of the State to another and also to neighbouring States. It would also facilitate the smooth administration of the various parts of the State;
- (ii) *Rehabilitation of the Okene-Ayere-Lokoja road (seventy miles)* Work on this scheme is expected to commence immediately.
- (iii) *Feasibility and final engineering design of Auchi-Okene-Lokoja-Koton-Karfi-Kaduna Road (new)*. This is part of the fourth North-South highway designed to open the central regions of the Nation to the port of Warri. The Warri-Benin section is already under construction, and the Benin-Auchi part has been contracted out. The Auchi-Okene-Lokoja-Koton-Karfi-Kaduna section will be studied and designed during the plan period. The studies will include another Niger Bridge crossing around Koton-Karfi. Total cost of the study and design is estimated at £1.0 million.

In addition during the current plan period, the Federal Government will maintain the road Lokoja—Koton-Karfi so as to make it all season;

- (iv) *Rehabilitation of the Ilorin—Western border road via Ogbomosho road*. This road is part of the stretch Lagos-Ibadan-Ilorin-Kano produce evacuation route a large portion of which has been rehabilitated. The rest, hopefully, will be repaired during the plan period.

- (v) *Road bridge at Jebba (£2.05 million)*. Because of the bottleneck constituted by the present road-rail bridge at Jebba, work aimed at providing new road bridge to serve the Lagos-Ibadan-Ilorin-Kano route at Jebba will begin during the current plan period. The scope of the work will be limited to engineering design and about fifty per cent construction;
- (vi) *Provision of ferries at Lokoja and Jamata (£0.14 million)*. This project would facilitate the crossing of the Niger between Lokoja and Shintaku and between Jamata and Edeha on Ilorin—Otukpa and Lokoja—Koton-Karfi road respectively.

The following road projects are expected to be undertaken by the State Government during the plan period.:

- (i) *Ayere-Okene-Lokoja*. The length of the road is seventy miles. The project will be implemented during the plan period. This road has a single lane bituminous surface which has deteriorated badly and on some stretches has failed completely. With the growth of traffic in recent times this road unless reconstructed will fail completely within the next three years.

The flow of commodities moving via this road is of considerable economic importance. They include yams, coffee, cassava, cowpeas, fish and timber. With anticipated increase in economic activities, this road is bound to become of great importance to Kwara State. The cost of the project is £700,000.

- (ii) *Kabba—Omuo Road*. The cost of the project is £220,000, the length of the road is twenty-two miles. This eighteen feet wide gravel road forms part of the route which is normally used by vehicles between Ilorin and Kabba, Lokoja and the East. It is generally preferred to the A. 13 between Omu-Aran-Kabba because its stretch between Omuo and Omu-Aran is tarred and the entire length is on the whole slightly shorter. Traffic on this road is sure to increase with corresponding rise in economic activities along it.

The road is at present in fair condition, except for poor visibility and numerous narrow culverts which tend greatly to hamper steady speeds.

- (iii) *Kaima—Wawa Road*. The length of this road is forty-two miles. Its capital cost is £420,000. This 'all season' gravel road lies entirely within Borgu division and links the A. 13 with the Wawa—Kainji Road. The condition of the road has in recent months started to deteriorate with pot holes at its various sections. This fact coupled with the presence of numerous and poorly constructed narrow bridges and culverts also accounts for unsteady speed along the road.

The main flow of traffic along this road is to the Western State; and commodities being transported include foodstuffs such as yams, guinea corn, millet and fish. There is also a sizeable amount of administrative, passenger and commercial traffic between Kaima and New Bussa—the latter town being the nearest large market for surplus foods produced in the Kaima area. Rehabilitation of the road which is in itself an added infrastructure for the potential development of the Kainji Area will be undertaken during the plan period.



- (iv) *Koton-Karfi—Abaji Road (Thirty miles)*. The length is thirty miles, its cost is £300,000 and the time of implementation is 1970-74. This thirty-mile road forms part of the route from Keffi-Lokoja. It is a poor twelve feet wide seasonal road, at present in an unsatisfactory condition. When constructed, the road will become a short and important road for economic flow of business between Benue/Plateau State, Kwara, Mid-West and Western States *via* Lokoja. Its reconstruction will be undertaken during this plan period;
- (v) *Okene—Ibillo Road*. The length of the road is thirteen miles. Its cost is £113,000. This is an eighteen feet wide gravel road from Okene to the border with the Mid-Western State. Much of the traffic on this road consists of mammy wagons carrying surplus food stuffs from Kwara State to Mid-West and also to different parts of Western State. The road is also used for the transportation of petroleum products from Mid-West to Okene, Lokoja and beyond northwards. The volume of traffic is quite heavy and it is estimated that by 1973, it will increase considerably. Upgrading the road to a bituminous surfaced road would enhance its economic importance in no small measure;
- (vi) *Share—Lafiagi—Pategi Road*. The length of the road is seventy-four miles. Its cost is £740,000. This road connects the A1—Federal Road to Lafiagi a divisional headquarters and Pategi a town fast increasing in importance. It is a gravel road in fair condition but of low construction standard. The area served by these roads is well noted for its fadama and progressive farming population producing principally guinea corn and rice. The area is also ideal for sugar cane plantation especially around Lafiagi, the site of another sugar factory.
- (vii) *Ayangba—Idah Road*. The road is forty-six miles long and expected to be resurfaced at a cost of £460,000. This road lies within the Dekina Idah Divisions of Kwara State. It is in most places unsurfaced although it is of particular importance. A number of developments and especially some small scale industries are proposed for the area served by this road; hence the reconstruction of the road would be an added infrastructure for the speedy development of this area. The road also passes through a cultivated area noted for the production of yams, maize and guinea corn; hence its reconstruction will provide a means of transporting these commodities to the Mid-West and West *via* Agenebode;
- (viii) *Improvements to other State roads, Local Government Roads and Urban Roads (£700,000)*. The other Trunk B roads carrying heavy traffic between Kwara and the Western State borders are of considerable importance. The envisaged improvements will cover existing Trunk B road which are not surfaced and some local authority roads which are to be absorbed into the "Trunk B" network.
- (a) The existing Trunk B roads on which improvements are contemplated include the Ayere—Kabba Road (twelve miles) Kaiama—Moshi (29 miles), Kaiama—Kosubosu—Okuta—Ilesha (110 miles) (for resurfacing towards the end of the plan period); Idah—Adoru Road (forty miles) and Pategi—Kusogi Road (thirteen miles).

- (b) There are between 500-600 miles of local authority and special roads within the State. These local authority roads because of their conditions, carry low volume of traffic, but a few of them such as the Alapa/Bode Sadu (sixty miles), Okene-Ajaokuta, Aiyetoro-Eggan (seventy-four miles), and Lafiagi-Ajasse (seventy-one miles) can carry fairly high traffic volume and are of considerable importance. Under this programme it is the intention of Government to absorb some of the roads into the Trunk B network, and improve them to 'all season' standard.
- (c) A capital sum of £60,000 out of the money earmarked for this project will be used for improvements to township, station and residential roads. The improvements envisaged here would include the building of new unsurfaced roads to new residential and industrial lay-outs. It would also include the strengthening of the gravel pavements of unsurfaced roads within townships and the replacement of structurally or hydraulically inadequate culverts and bridges.
- (ix) *Plant and Vehicles.* The roads section of the State Ministry of Works and Survey is responsible for the maintenance of the Trunk B roads, and also for the Federal roads Trunk A on agency basis. The proposed investment of £100,000 during the plan period is intended to enable it purchase about twenty-five—thirty plants and vehicles for its maintenance operations. Most of these plants and vehicles are intended to replace existing ones which have become obsolete and are in urgent need of replacements; while the others are intended to complement existing ones. This provision supplements the £500,000 earmarked under the administrative sector for the purchase of up-to-date machineries including plants and equipments.

TABLE XI

## ROADS PROGRAMME

| Project Title                 | Remarks  | CAPITAL EXPENDITURE     |           |           |         |         |
|-------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|
|                               |          | Estimated<br>Total Cost | 1970-71   | 1971-72   | 1972-73 | 1973-4  |
| 1. Ayere—Okene—Lokoja         | 70 miles | £ 700,000               | £ 400,000 | £ 300,000 | £ —     | £ —     |
| 2. Koton-Karfi—Abaji Road     | 30 miles | 300,000                 | 100,000   | 200,000   | —       | —       |
| 3. Kabba—Omuo                 | 22 miles | 220,000                 | —         | —         | 140,000 | 80,000  |
| 4. Kaiana—Wawa                | 42 miles | 420,000                 | —         | —         | 220,000 | 200,000 |
| 5. Share—Lafiagi—Pategi       | 74 miles | 540,000                 | 160,000   | 300,000   | 80,000  | —       |
| 6. Ayangba—Idah               | 46 miles | 260,000                 | 100,000   | 160,000   | —       | —       |
| 7. Okene—Ibillo               | 13 miles | 130,000                 | 130,000   | —         | —       | —       |
| 8. Improvement to other roads | —        | 700,000                 | 100,000   | 200,000   | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| 9. Plants and Equipments      | —        | 100,000                 | 95,500    | 4,500     | —       | —       |
| 10. Local Government Roads    | —        | 500,000                 | 100,000   | 100,000   | 150,000 | 150,000 |
|                               |          | (a) —                   | —         | —         | —       | —       |
|                               |          | (b) —                   | —         | —         | —       | —       |
| TOTAL                         |          | (a) 3,870,000           | 1,185,500 | 1,264,500 | 790,000 | 630,000 |
|                               |          | (b) 3,370,000           | 1,085,500 | 1,164,500 | 640,000 | 480,000 |



## H.—SOCIAL SECTORS

### Water Supplies Development

The State Government regards the provision of urban water supplies—as a basic pre-requisite for development—economic or social. The existing water supplies in the State have proved grossly inadequate. In fact, less than 12 per cent of its population enjoy urban water supplies. It is therefore proposed during the plan period to accord high priority to the provision of urban water supplies. Hence over 90 per cent of the £3.03 million planned Government expenditure on water supplies has been earmarked for the development of urban water supplies. The works to be carried out would include extension to Ilorin Urban Water Supply, provision of urban water supplies to those divisional headquarters which have as yet no urban water supplies, and provision of urban water supplies to other towns with substantial population. Hydrological investigations and preliminary surveys of potential water supplies will also be carried out. The projects are described below:

#### Extension to Ilorin Water Supply—Phase I

The capital cost of the first phase of this project is £1.5 million and this would be used to erect a new water works on River Jia. About 1.5 million gallons would be produced daily for onward distribution. The water works is to be constructed during 1971–74. The present water supply at Ilorin is very inadequate. The consumption per head from the public supply is approximately three gallons per day (*i.e.* total consumption of roughly 700,000 gallons per day); whereas recent investigations put the average total water consumption at ten gallons per head per day.

Water requirement at Ilorin is expected to be on the upward trend. The population of Ilorin 209,000 (1963) would rise to about 300,000 by 1974 (*i.e.* by 50 per cent in the plan period). Similarly water consumption of existing industries like Philip Morris, Tate and Lyle, Match Company, *et cetera* and new industries to be established, would also increase by about 50 per cent (65,000 gallons per day) in the next few years. All these facts clearly prove the necessity for expanding Ilorin Water Supply as soon as possible.

#### Extension to other Urban Water Supplies

There are plans to extend water facilities at Okene, Kabbia, Offa, Ankpa, Idah, Koton-Karfi and Bacita at a cost of £1 million. This list is not exhaustive, and their priorities would be reappraised in line with the financial resources of the State. The majority of projects are at advanced stages of preparation (*i.e.*, technical drawings and preliminary negotiations have been completed.) Water consumption in these towns varies from two to four gallons per head per day per inhabitant. Population increase of between (3–5 per year) in these towns demands a rise in water consumption; hence the necessity for extending the existing water supplies.

#### New Water Supplies

About eleven towns including some Divisional Headquarters (*e.g.* Dekina, Lafiagi and Omu-Aran) would benefit from the proposal to establish new water supplies. The preparation of individual projects is already being undertaken. The estimated initial cost earmarked for the new Urban Water Supplies is £260,000.

## **Hydrological and Preliminary Investigations and Survey for Urban Water Supplies**

A sum of £48,000 has been allocated for hydrological and preliminary investigations into future development of water supplies in the State.

### **RURAL WATER SUPPLIES**

#### **Well Sinking, Drilling, Equipment and Fixed Plants Replacement**

In order to provide rural areas with water supplies and to raise the production methods in agriculture about £198,000 capital expenditure is earmarked to build reasonable number of deep wells. Added to this, about £30,000 capital expenditure is required for the replacement of out-dated and unserviceable plants of existing well facilities.

TABLE XII  
WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMMES

| Project Title                                                  | CAPITAL EXPENDITURE     |          |           |           |           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                                                                | Estimated<br>Total Cost | 1970-71  | 1971-72   | 1972-73   | 1973-74   |
| Preliminary investigations and survey for urban water supplies | £ 40,000                | £ 10,000 | £ 10,000  | £ 10,000  | £ 10,000  |
| Hydrological investigation                                     | 8,000                   | 2,000    | 2,000     | 2,000     | 2,000     |
| Extension to Ilorin Water Supply—Phase I                       | 1,500,000               | —        | 500,000   | 500,000   | 500,000   |
| Extension to other urban water supplies                        | 1,000,000               | 200,000  | 250,000   | 250,000   | 300,000   |
| New Water Supplies                                             | 800,000                 | 200,000  | 200,000   | 200,000   | 200,000   |
|                                                                | (a) 260,000             | 50,000   | 70,000    | 70,000    | 70,000    |
|                                                                | (b) 600,000             | 100,000  | 150,000   | 150,000   | 200,000   |
| Well sinking, drilling and equipment                           | 198,000                 | 96,500   | 36,500    | 32,500    | 32,500    |
|                                                                | (a) 30,000              | 15,000   | 15,000    | —         | —         |
|                                                                | (b) —                   | —        | —         | —         | —         |
| Fixed Plants Replacement                                       | 3,978,000               | 527,000  | 1,127,000 | 1,112,000 | 1,212,000 |
|                                                                | (a) 3,036,000           | 373,500  | 883,500   | 864,500   | 914,500   |
|                                                                | (b) —                   | —        | —         | —         | —         |
| TOTAL                                                          |                         |          |           |           |           |

(a) Total Cost

(b) Government participation



## I.—EDUCATION

### Problems and Policies

Some of the problems confronting education planners in the State are analysed as follows:

(a) In the past, education *per se*, was regarded in Nigeria as a good thing irrespective of whether or not it was geared towards the manpower needs of the economy. Education training facilities were therefore established to meet popular demands, rather than meeting shortages in the various categories of manpower skills. The system thus left the State desperately in need of scientists, technicians, craftsmen, skilled artisans, *et cetera*. During the current plan period, efforts will be made to correct the imbalance between the out-put of general and technical education so as to gear the education system to meet the needs of the economy.

(b) Whereas 34 per cent of children of school-age in the State now attend primary schools, noticeable imbalances in educational development exists among the different parts of the State. Enrolment ratios at the primary school level ranged in 1969 from 17 per cent in Ilorin Division to about 85 per cent in Kabba Division. The seriousness of the disparities in primary school enrolment ratios is shown at page 128 of Annexure II of the plan document. The same pattern of imbalance is revealed at secondary school level. The State Government is, therefore, committed to bridging this gap as early as possible without prejudice to the existing pace of development in the more advanced areas.

(c) From figures available it is seen that the present output of primary school leavers is about 13,000 per annum. Out of this number, about 1,800 proceed to secondary schools, 500 to teacher training colleges and 400 to business and commercial schools making a total of about 3,000 primary school leavers who enter post-primary institutions. Majority of the remainder of the primary school leavers roam the streets in search of jobs. It is not yet ascertained what proportion of them can be gainfully employed but the proportion will be quite low since they lack the orientation that would enable them to go back to the land or the acumen that would fit them into business, or the skills to qualify them as craftsmen, motor mechanics, radio repairers, electricians, *et cetera*. The high percentage of public expenditure (both recurrent and capital) that would be committed to primary education during the current plan period demands therefore that the curriculum of primary education in the State be appropriately reorientated with particular emphasis on such essential school subjects as science and mathematics. The establishment of more vocational training institutions in the State is another step towards the rectification of the existing anomaly.

### Primary Education

The focus of the State's educational programmes is significantly directed towards the fast development of primary education in the State as the objective is to ensure that 50 per cent of all school-age children will be attending schools by 1974. This would mean that the primary school population which is now estimated at 118,000 (34 per cent of all school-age children) will rise to 192,000 pupils (*i.e.*, 50 per cent of all school-age children) *i.e.*, an increase of 72,000 pupils by 1974. This is further illustrated in the table below:

### Percentage of children in Primary Schools

|                                               | 1970    | 1974    |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Six to twelve years children . . . . .        | 348,000 | 384,000 |
| Pupils in Primary Schools . . . . .           | 118,000 | 192,000 |
| Percentage of all children in primary schools | 34%     | 50%     |

In pursuance of this target it becomes necessary to build 2,000 additional classrooms and to employ well over 2,000 additional teachers. The average cost of a classroom is estimated at £500, thus indicating a total cost of £1,000,000 for the proposed expansion of classrooms alone.

This project is expected to attract substantial grant from the Federal Government which has in the current plan period allocated a sum of £6.46 million as grants to State Governments for the development of primary education.

### Secondary School Education

The plan on post-primary education would ensure a rapid growth of secondary schools and that of technical schools. This is because the considerable expansion in primary education in the State has not yet been accompanied by a proportionate expansion in secondary and technical education. Government policy will therefore be geared towards directing community initiative and efforts to the building of secondary and technical schools. On the basis of the envisaged programme, the number of students in post-primary schools is expected to increase from 7,600 in 1970 to 14,000 students in 1974, i.e., an increase of nearly 100 per cent during the four-year period.

To achieve this it is unavoidably necessary to build and or equip 204 more classrooms at an estimated total cost of £296,000. In addition, a capital sum of £44,800 will be spent to provide science equipments and laboratories for the sixth form's work. This is to cater for the envisaged increase in the number of sixth form students from 270 students in 1970 to 550 in 1974.

Notwithstanding the State's programmes on post-primary education, the Federal Government in her efforts to ensure that each State has a Federal Government secondary school will build a full-fledged Federal Government secondary school in the State during the Plan Period. This secondary school is expected to commence classes in 1972. In addition the Federal Government would provide further grants to the States for the expansion of their secondary schools.

### Technical and Crafts Schools

A sum of £160,000 has been earmarked for the expansion and upgrading of the existing craft schools to full technical schools. This is in order to train more efficiently the artisans and craftsmen who are badly needed for the implementation of this and future development plans. The estimated amount is to be used to build eight new workshops and four more laboratories so as to be able to increase the number of technical school leavers from 320 in 1970 to 480 by 1974, i.e., by 50 per cent. This project is also expected to attract substantial grant from the Federal Government.

## **College of Technology**

The manpower situation in the State at present is that in which we have an over production of social service and 'white collar' workers who are regrettably wanting in technical skills so much in demand in the public sectors or enterprises needing technical know-how. It is therefore the intention of the State Government to establish a full College of Technology which would be able to train fully-qualified technicians and career professionals. The existing Government Technical Training School would form the nucleus of the proposed College, while the existing Craft Schools are upgraded as above-mentioned to feed the college with suitable material. The college will, when fully developed, offer courses leading or equivalent to National Diploma and Higher National Diploma Certificates in Electrical/Mechanical Engineering, tool-making technology, agricultural engineering, food processing technology, environmental designs, civil engineering and a host of other trades in response to the felt needs of the State to attain the quick development envisaged. It would, offer General Certificate of Education (Advanced Level) courses in science and technological subjects to secondary school leavers or to Higher School Certificate drop-outs in an attempt to reduce sixth form wastage, and with a view to using the scarce science teachers, laboratories, and equipments more efficiently. The College would also arrange vocational training and short term courses for Staff Development both for the public service and for the private industrial sectors of the State. A sum of £500,000 is earmarked for the development of this College during the current plan period.

## **Teacher Training**

It is not intended to increase the enrolment numbers in teacher training institutions, but secondary school curricula will be introduced; hence the need to establish laboratories with equipments in each college (*i.e.*, thirty laboratories at a cost of about £5,500 per one.)

## **Adult Education**

It is futile to expect an accelerated social and economic progress or change by merely concentrating on the education of the youths alone. The initial pace of the present development activities especially in the private sector is set by the present adults and middle-aged men who take and implement a number of economic decisions, and not necessarily by the youngsters whose chances are still to come. The training of those adults should therefore receive the attention of the State Government. A provision of £8,830 has consequently been made for basic literacy education of persons not participating in the formal school system, and for the continuing education of those desirous of improving on the standards they have hitherto attained.

## **University Education**

Unless University education becomes the sole responsibility of the Federal Government in the next constitution, the six Northern States would have to continue their contributions towards the funding of the Ahmadu Bello University. To enable the State meet its own share of the needed funds, a provision of £400,000 has been earmarked in the four-year Development Plan. The balance of £100,000 for the plan period represents the States contribution towards the capital development of the Kaduna Polytechnic which is also jointly run by/and for the six Northern States.



TABLE XIII  
EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

| Project Title                                                      | Remarks                                                             | CAPITAL EXPENDITURE                 |                         |                         |                         |                         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
|                                                                    |                                                                     | Estimated<br>Total Cost             | 1970-71                 | 1971-72                 | 1972-73                 | 1973-74                 |
| 1. Primary School Expansion and building of new ones.              | 1,200-2,000 classrooms                                              | £<br>(a) 1,500,000<br>(b) 1,000,000 | £<br>350,000<br>200,000 | £<br>400,000<br>250,000 | £<br>425,000<br>275,000 | £<br>325,000<br>275,000 |
| 2. Secondary School Expansion and building of new ones.            | 204 classrooms                                                      | (a) 500,000<br>(b) 296,000          | 90,500<br>40,500        | 95,500<br>45,500        | 114,500<br>64,500       | 199,500<br>145,500      |
| 3. Sixth form expansion                                            | building of new laboratories and equipments.                        | 44,000                              | 4,000                   | 10,000                  | 20,000                  | 10,000                  |
| 4. Technical Schools development                                   | conversion of Crafts School in to full technical schools.           | 160,000                             | 20,000                  | 40,000                  | 60,000                  | 40,000                  |
| 5. College of Technology                                           | upgrading of existing Technical School to a full Technical College. | 500,000                             | 20,000                  | 200,000                 | 200,000                 | 80,000                  |
| 6. Teacher Training                                                | Provision of laboratories facilities for 10 Teacher Colleges.       | (a) 150,000<br>(b) 100,000          | —<br>—                  | 150,000<br>100,000      | —<br>—                  | —<br>—                  |
| 7. Adult Education Expansion                                       | —                                                                   | 8,400                               | —                       | 8,400                   | —                       | —                       |
| 8. Contribution to Kaduna Polytechnic and A.B.U. Capital Projects. | —                                                                   | 500,000                             | 125,000                 | 125,000                 | 125,000                 | 125,000                 |
| TOTAL                                                              |                                                                     | (a) 3,362,400<br>(b) 2,608,400      | 609,500<br>409,500      | 1,028,900<br>778,900    | 944,500<br>744,500      | 779,500<br>675,500      |

(a) Total Cost  
(b) Government participation

## **J.—HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE**

The present level of health and medical services in this State is still below the average for the Federation. Altogether there are seven government and three mission hospitals with a total capacity of 943 beds. Of these hospitals, only the Ilorin General Hospital could provide full services in general medicine, general surgery, paediatrics, X-ray and laboratory services. The Maternity Hospital at Ilorin is also specialized for gynaecology and obstetrics services. All other hospitals are of the third category in the sense that they can provide mainly general medical services including of course emergency surgery and other minor specialised medical treatment.

Apart from medical considerations, Government has strong interests in improving the health standards of its people, since it is only a healthy population that can effectively implement a development plan. To both effects a sum of £3.22 million representing (14 per cent) of total government capital expenditure has been earmarked in the plan for the improvement of medical and health situation in the State.

### **Curative Services**

The entire capacity of existing hospitals in the State is inadequate. In 1969, there were 943 beds and twenty-six doctors indicating a ratio of one bed to 3,160 and one doctor to 114,000 inhabitants. (The corresponding inhabitant to doctor ratio for the whole Federation is 1:30,000). The improvement programmes on hospitals are aimed at adjusting the State bed/inhabitant ratio to 1:2,020 in 1974 (i.e. an increase of beds from 943 in 1969 to 1,700 in 1974) and the State doctor/inhabitant ratio to 1:30,000 (or an increase of doctors from 26 to 100). To accomplish these targets a sum of £1.0 million has been earmarked for the building of five new hospitals during the plan period. These hospitals will be located in those divisions which as yet have no government hospitals, so as to ensure that by 1974 there would be at least a government or government aided hospital in each division of the State. These hospitals would include those proposed for Omu-Aran, Ankpa, Dekina, Lafiagi and one in Borgu Division.

There is the need to upgrade the Ilorin General Hospital to a teaching hospital standard so as to have in the State a well equipped and well staffed hospital that could offer within the State specialist medical services to people of Kwara State. Apart from offering training facilities to doctors on housemanship and pharmacists on internship, it will be of immense advantage to the nurses and midwives and other paramedical personnel who would gain tremendously from studying or working in such an up-to-date hospital. An initial sum of £200,000 has therefore been earmarked for the first phase of improvements to the Ilorin General Hospital, and another £40,000 for the Ilorin Maternity Hospital. In addition a sum of £350,000 would be spent for the expansion of existing hospitals at Okene, Idah, Offa and Lokoja.

### **Medical Stores**

The present system of storing medical equipments, drugs and laboratory apparatus is far from satisfactory. Medical Stores, valuable and delicate drugs are at present sometimes stored in hired buildings which are not equipped with necessary facilities. A number of the existing laboratories (usually attached to each hospital)

cannot render basic storage services because of inadequate facilities, insufficient tools and equipments. In order to remedy this unsatisfactory situation, the plan envisages the construction and equipping of State Laboratory at Ilorin, eight laboratory siderooms and three new medical stores. Total cost is estimated at £131,000.

In addition a sum of £21,000 has been included under the curative services for the purchase of three Mobile Clinics and £30,000 for a Dental Centre at Lokoja.

### **Public Health Services**

Altogether £300,000 would be required over the plan period to construct and equip ten public health centres and other auxiliary health services. The proposed public health centres are to be sited at Erin-Ile, Okengwe, Share, Kaiama, Isanlu and Adoru and in four other places. The basic aim of these centres and other auxiliary health services is to provide medical, ante natal and preventive health services to people in and around their immediate localities. They will also provide necessary technical guidance and supervision for local authority rural health and maternity services. The existing one at Ankpa would now be part of the new general hospital proposed for the Division.

A sum of £900,000 has also been earmarked for *Other Health Projects* (both rural and curative) that are in the pipeline.

### **Training**

During the plan period a Nursing School will be built to train more nurses for the State's medical services. The need for this arises because the existing Nursing Schools at Kaduna, Kano and even Ibadan do not provide enough staff to service the hospitals in the State. A sum of £100,000 has therefore been earmarked for the Nursing School and another £100,000 for the training of other auxiliary health services personnel.

### **Social Welfare**

Before the creation of States, most of the social welfare activities available in the then Northern Nigeria were built in the now North Central State. As a result Kwara State inherited little social welfare facilities. The plan therefore is to remedy the situation by investing about £207,000 on the building of a Women Training Centre, a Stadium, a Remand Home and a Social Welfare Centre all at Ilorin. Under the scheme it is also intended to provide rehabilitation infrastructural incidentals services for the disturbed indigenes of this State either by the recent civil war, policies of neighbouring countries where such people were domiciled for long or through acts of Nature like storm, flood, etc. During the plan period the following specific projects have been contemplated: Women Training Centre (£25,000) to provide training in home economics and in child care, etc. A modern Stadium (£120,000) with supporting facilities to provide recreation and sporting entertainments, while a Social Welfare Centre (£25,000) will provide a hall for 500 persons and appropriate side rooms for miscellaneous activities such as lectures, plays and conferences etc. The need to keep away juvenile offenders from adult criminals has been recognized throughout Nigeria, hence the proposal for the establishment of a Remand Home at a cost of £10,000.



TABLE XIV

## HEALTH PROGRAMMES

| Project Title                                                          | Remarks                                                                                       | CAPITAL EXPENDITURE     |         |         |         |         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                                                        |                                                                                               | Estimated<br>Total Cost | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 |
| <b>1. Curative Services</b>                                            |                                                                                               |                         |         |         |         |         |
| (i) Construction and equipping of<br>5 new hospitals                   | 5 new hospitals at<br>Ankpa Dekina,<br>Omu-Aran, Lafia-<br>gi/Pategi and Bor-<br>gu Division. | 1,000,000               | 250,000 | 300,000 | 250,000 | 200,000 |
| (ii) Improvement to Ilorin General<br>Hospital . . . . .               | —                                                                                             | 200,000                 | 50,000  | 50,000  | 50,000  | 50,000  |
| (iii) Improvement to Maternity<br>Hospital . . . . .                   | —                                                                                             | 40,000                  | 10,000  | 10,000  | 10,000  | 10,000  |
| (iv) Improvement and extension of<br>other General Hospitals . . . . . | —                                                                                             | 350,000                 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 80,000  | 70,000  |
| (v) Mobile Clinics . . . . .                                           | 3 Clinics . . . . .                                                                           | 21,000                  | —       | 14,000  | 7,000   | —       |
| (vi) Dental Centre, Lokoja . . . . .                                   | —                                                                                             | 30,000                  | 7,000   | 10,000  | 10,000  | 3,000   |
| (vii) Laboratory Side Rooms . . . . .                                  | 8 Laboratory Side<br>Rooms . . . . .                                                          | 27,000                  | 8,000   | 5,000   | 5,000   | 9,000   |
| (viii) Building and equipping of State<br>Capital Laboratory . . . . . | —                                                                                             | 64,000                  | 10,000  | 27,000  | 10,000  | 17,000  |
| (ix) Medical Stores . . . . .                                          | 3 Medical Stores . . . . .                                                                    | 40,000                  | 10,000  | 10,000  | 10,000  | 10,000  |
| (x) Other Curative Services . . . . .                                  | —                                                                                             | 50,000                  | 10,000  | 20,000  | 10,000  | 10,000  |

TABLE XIV

## HEALTH PROGRAMMES—Contd.

| Project Title                                            | Remarks                                                                                        | CAPITAL EXPENDITURE     |         |           |           |           |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                                                          |                                                                                                | Estimated<br>Total Cost | 1970-71 | 1971-72   | 1972-73   | 1973-74   |
| <b>2. Public Health Services</b>                         |                                                                                                |                         |         |           |           |           |
| (i) Construction and equipping of Rural Health Centres . | 10 new Rural Health centres at Erin-Ile, Share, Okengwe, Kaiama, Isanlu, Adoru and four others | 300,000                 | 50,000  | 100,000   | 75,000    | 75,000    |
| <b>3. Training</b>                                       |                                                                                                |                         |         |           |           |           |
| — (i) Training of Nurses and Midwives                    | Building of lecture and demonstration rooms and hostels.                                       | 100,000                 | —       | 30,000    | 30,000    | 40,000    |
| (ii) Training of other auxiliary health staff .          | —                                                                                              | 100,000                 | 10,000  | 60,000    | 30,000    | —         |
| <b>4. Communities hospitals and maternity clinics</b>    | —                                                                                              | 700,000                 | 100,000 | 200,000   | 250,000   | —         |
| <b>5. Other health projects .</b>                        | —                                                                                              | —                       | —       | —         | —         | —         |
|                                                          |                                                                                                | 900,000                 | 40,000  | 260,000   | 265,000   | 335,000   |
|                                                          | TOTAL .                                                                                        | 3,922,000               | 655,000 | 1,196,000 | 1,042,000 | 1,029,000 |
|                                                          |                                                                                                | 3,222,000               | 555,000 | 996,000   | 842,000   | 829,000   |
|                                                          |                                                                                                | (a)                     |         |           |           |           |
|                                                          |                                                                                                | (b)                     |         |           |           |           |

TABLE XV

## SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMME

| <i>Project Title</i>                                    | <i>Estimated<br/>Total Cost</i> | <i>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</i> |               |               |               |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                                         |                                 | 1970-71                    | 1971-72       | 1972-73       | 1973-74       |
| 1. Women Training Centre . . . . .                      | £ 25,000                        | £ 10,000                   | £ 15,000      | £ —           | £ —           |
| 2. Stadium and related facilities . . . . .             | 120,000                         | 50,000                     | 30,000        | 20,000        | 20,000        |
| 3. Social Welfare Offices . . . . .                     | 22,000                          | —                          | —             | 10,000        | 12,000        |
| 4. Rehabilitation Infrastructural Incidentals . . . . . | 5,000                           | —                          | 2,500         | 2,500         | —             |
| 5. Remand Home . . . . .                                | 10,000                          | —                          | 10,000        | —             | —             |
| 6. Social Welfare Centre . . . . .                      | 25,000                          | 10,000                     | 15,000        | —             | —             |
| <b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .                                  | <b>207,000</b>                  | <b>70,000</b>              | <b>72,500</b> | <b>32,500</b> | <b>32,000</b> |



## K—OTHER SOCIAL AMENITIES

### Housing Scheme for Officials

Government hopes to continue the activities of the Staff Housing Loan Scheme introduced by the former Northern Nigerian Government whereby civil servants were encouraged to build or buy houses of their own through loans secured under the scheme. It is envisaged that the scheme would form the nucleus of a State Housing Corporation which will be given the broad responsibility for housing estate scheme, for providing finance, for purchasing these houses on reasonable terms, and for assisting civil servants and other private individuals of the State's origin to own houses of their own. Because of the meagre resources of the State, the activities during the present plan period will be very moderate. Provisionally a sum of £400,000 has been earmarked for this project. The scheme would enable about 300 civil servants to possess houses of their own either at their places of work or in their home towns/villages. Such loans will bear moderately low interests and repayments will be spread over a maximum of ten years. The provision for this project is rather tentative, and will be substantially increased as more funds become available.

### Electricity Supply

At present there are ten towns in the State which are supplied with electricity. They are Ilorin, Offa, Erin-Ile, Ijagbo, Ippe, Oro group, Esie, Jebba, Bacita and Lokoja. Estimated consumption of electricity in the State was put in 1968 at slightly below four million (kwh). This is an insignificant fraction of the estimated 1968 consumption of 2,140 (kwh) for the whole of Nigeria, thus showing that the growth in electricity consumption has been limited strictly to the few undertakings that are available in the State.

Since the completion of the Niger Dam—a project which is partly located in Kwara State—Government has had to face increasing demands for electricity supply by the local populace of the State. The demands for electricity power have also increased as a result of a number of industrial projects which are now proposed for immediate establishment within the State. A number of these projects such as the Second Sugar Factory, the Cement Factory, the Textile and Silk Factories are to be located in places which have all other necessary infrastructures, but no electricity. Provision of electricity in those places and in other rural areas which have an urban base and are promising for the development of small scale industries would therefore be an added incentive to our industrial development.

The Federal Government, through the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria, would during the plan period embark boldly on the electrification of rural areas. The rural electrification programme will be divided into two: the grid-connected townships, and isolated undertakings not accessible to the national grid. The grid-connected townships would involve about 225 towns while the isolated undertakings would involve about 200 towns. A number of towns and villages in Kwara State are expected to be electrified under either of these two schemes. The State Government would however continue to support such projects of special interest which are not covered by the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria programme. Hence a sum of £500,000 has been earmarked for such electrification projects during the plan period.

## **Local Government and Community Development**

One basic idea of the plan is to stimulate the overall rate of development by the utilization of all resources. This is demonstrated by the envisaged programmes of the Local Government and Communities which during the plan period amounts to about £5.2 million. State participation in these programmes would amount to about £570,000. The remainder of the envisaged capital expenditure of £5.2 million will be met by local taxes, voluntary contributions as well as the people's traditional self-help effort. The programmes would involve the provision of health facilities, schools, water supplies, road construction, post-offices, public utility buildings and other facilities. Some of the projects are already in progress (e.g. the Isanlu-Isin and Oro Community Hospitals), several Secondary Schools and Water Supplies, but a number of others are in the formative stage, to be ready for implementation during the plan period.

TABLE XVI

## OTHER SOCIAL AMENITIES

| Project Title        | CAPITAL EXPENDITURE     |           |           |           |           |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                      | Estimated<br>Total Cost | 1970-71   | 1971-72   | 1972-73   | 1973-74   |
| Staff Housing Scheme | £ 400,000<br>(a)        | £ 120,000 | £ 125,000 | £ 125,000 | £ 130,000 |
|                      | £ 300,000<br>(b)        | 80,000    | 100,000   | 80,000    | 40,000    |
| Electricity Supplies | £ 500,000<br>(a)        | 100,000   | 100,000   | 50,000    | 150,000   |
|                      | £ 60,000<br>(b)         | 15,000    | 15,000    | 15,000    | 15,000    |
| TOTAL                | £ 900,000<br>(a)        | 220,000   | 225,000   | 175,000   | 280,000   |
|                      | £ 360,000<br>(b)        | 95,000    | 115,000   | 95,000    | 55,000    |

NOTES (a) Total Cost

(b) Government participation



TABLE XVII

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

| Project Title         | CAPITAL EXPENDITURE          |                     |                      |                      |                      |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                       | Estimated<br>Total Cost      | 1970-71             | 1971-72              | 1972-73              | 1973-74              |
| Local Government      | (a) 1,200,000<br>(b) 200,000 | £ 200,000<br>50,000 | £ 300,000<br>50,000  | £ 300,000<br>50,000  | £ 400,000<br>50,000  |
| Community Development | (a) 4,000,000<br>(b) 370,000 | 500,000<br>50,000   | 1,000,000<br>100,000 | 1,000,000<br>120,000 | 1,500,000<br>100,000 |
| TOTAL                 | (a) 5,200,000<br>(b) 570,000 | 700,000<br>100,000  | 1,300,000<br>100,000 | 1,300,000<br>170,000 | 1,900,000<br>150,000 |

NOTES: (a) Total Cost of projects

(b) Kwara Government participation: (i.e. grants to Local Governments for assistance and to various communal efforts.

## L.—ADMINISTRATIVE SECTOR

Plans and planning are now common features of all developing countries. What is most difficult is the implementation of these plans. Administrative obstacles have now been widely accepted as one of the greatest hinderances to plan implementation. In other words, the success of any development plan depends to a large extent on the administrative ability to carry out and co-ordinate the various policies, programmes and projects in the plan. An efficient administrative system with adequate facilities for its officers is therefore a prerequisite for the success of the State's Development Plan.

### (a) Administration

A sum of £2.133 million has therefore been earmarked for the improvement of the administrative system during the plan period. The long-term objective of the State Government will be to build a permanent secretariat to accommodate all state ministries and offices and thereby eliminate the need for renting private buildings at high prices as government offices. An amount of £750,000 out of the provision will therefore be used to build a State Secretariat to house the various ministries and departments of the Government. Divisional headquarters' buildings, including essential staff quarters have also been allocated a sum of £128,000. Improvement to non-catering rest houses and extension of Guest Villas up to the tune of £20,000 will also be undertaken during the plan period. A sum of £105,000 is also earmarked for administrative motor-vehicles replacements and Fire Services.

### (b) Information

Activities of the Information Division of the Military Governor's Office will be directed towards educating the masses on the policies and programmes of the State Government and of mobilizing massive support for the implementation of the State Development Plan. A provision of £250,300 has therefore been allocated for this Head as follows:

|                                                          |         |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------|
|                                                          | £       |
| (i) Printing Press . . . . .                             | 200,000 |
| (ii) State Library . . . . .                             | 25,000  |
| (iii) Cinema Vans . . . . .                              | 3,000   |
| (iv) State's Information Offices and Workshops . . . . . | 12,300  |
| (v) Others . . . . .                                     | 10,000  |

The printing press is expected to commence operation before the end of 1971.

### (c) Town and Country Planning

With the creation of States the outlook and status of some towns in Kwara State have changed and this transformation will continue as more development projects spring up. At present, in the State and divisional headquarters, the tendency is for offices and workers (both in Commercial and the Civil Service) to concentrate in small segments without any physical planning. This could in future lead to over-crowding of population since workers would tend to live near their offices, thus resulting in slums and serious other urban problems. It has therefore become necessary for the State Government to give urgent attention to town and country planning. A modest sum of £260,000 has been earmarked for Town and Country Planning as follows:

|                                                                  |           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| (i) Town Planning (i.e., Laying out and Planning of urban towns) | £ 110,000 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|

- (ii) Purchase of survey equipments which are needed for the continuation of the various surveys and township mappings that are undertaken in the Survey Section of the Ministry of Works and Survey . . . . . 100,000

**(d) Other Miscellaneous Capital Works: State Mechanical Workshop:**

The Mechanical Section of the Ministry of Works and Survey needs heavy and up-to-date machineries including plants and equipments for the performance of its duties, hence a sum of £500,000 has been earmarked for this during the plan period. In addition, a sum of £42,000 is earmarked for the replacement of ferries, and the purchase of additional ones including tags and pontoon.

**(e) Judicial Buildings**

In order to dispense justice properly with minimum delay, it is envisaged that certain categories of courts would have to be built in the divisions during the plan period. A sum of £60,000 is set aside for this purpose.

**(f) Economic Planning**

This is the Division charged among other things, with the responsibility of assembling and collating the various projects of the various Ministries and Departments and evaluating their over-all effects on the economy and the welfare of the people, and on the political and social objectives of the State Government. In the performance of its duties, it has to carry out periodical surveys, process raw data for easy understanding of the public and disseminate statistical information to various bodies both within and outside the country. A sum of £22,700 has been set aside for the purchase of equipments, special economic investigations and surveys, and for the setting up of a library for economic and administrative journals, periodicals and books from which the public and officials of the State Government could find up-to-date information about the latest in their profession, and about the 'world' immediately around them.



TABLE XVIII

## ADMINISTRATIVE SECTOR PROGRAMMES

| Project Title                                                                           | CAPITAL EXPENDITURE      |         |                  |                  |                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
|                                                                                         | Estimated<br>Total Cost  | 1970-71 | 1971-72          | 1972-73          | 1973-74         |
| <b>General Administration</b>                                                           |                          |         |                  |                  |                 |
| 1. State Headquarters administrative buildings . . . . .                                | 750,000                  | 300,000 | 200,000          | 150,000          | 100,000         |
| 2. Divisional headquarters buildings . . . . .                                          | 98,000                   | 30,000  | 50,000           | 12,000           | 6,000           |
| 3. Staff Quarters in outstations . . . . .                                              | 30,000                   | —       | 18,000           | 7,000            | 5,000           |
| 4. Improvement to non-Catering Rest Houses and extension of Guest<br>villas . . . . .   | 20,000                   | —       | 10,000           | 5,000            | 5,000           |
| 5. Motor Vehicles Replacements and addition . . . . .                                   | 85,000                   | 25,000  | 25,000           | 25,000           | 10,000          |
| 6. Fire Services . . . . .                                                              | 20,000                   | 4,000   | 8,000            | 4,000            | 4,000           |
| <b>Information</b>                                                                      |                          |         |                  |                  |                 |
| 1. Printing, Buildings and Equipment . . . . .                                          | 200,000                  | 100,000 | 50,000           | 30,000           | 20,000          |
| 2. Equipped Cinema Vans . . . . .                                                       | 3,000                    | 3,000   | —                | —                | —               |
| 3. State Library . . . . .                                                              | (a) 50,000<br>(b) 25,000 | —       | 20,000<br>10,000 | 20,000<br>10,000 | 10,000<br>5,000 |
| 4. Information Offices and Workshop . . . . .                                           | 12,300                   | 2,000   | 10,000           | 300              | —               |
| 5. Others . . . . .                                                                     | 10,000                   | —       | 5,000            | 5,000            | —               |
| <b>Town and Country Planning</b>                                                        |                          |         |                  |                  |                 |
| 1. Survey and Miscellaneous Equipments . . . . .                                        | 100,000                  | 7,000   | 43,000           | 30,000           | 20,000          |
| 2. Laying out of Town Plans . . . . .                                                   | 10,000                   | —       | 10,000           | —                | —               |
| 3. Town Planning . . . . .                                                              | 100,000                  | 10,000  | 40,000           | 40,000           | 10,000          |
| <b>Ministry of Works: Other Miscellaneous Capital Works:</b>                            |                          |         |                  |                  |                 |
| 1. State Mechanical Workshop, purchase of plants and other equipment                    | 500,000                  | 100,000 | 100,000          | 100,000          | 200,000         |
| 2. Replacement of ferries and purchase of additional ones tags and<br>pontoon . . . . . | 42,000                   | 10,000  | 14,000           | 14,000           | 4,000           |
| <b>Judicial Buildings</b>                                                               |                          |         |                  |                  |                 |
| 1. Building of courts and equipments . . . . .                                          | 60,000                   | —       | 40,000           | 10,000           | 10,000          |

TABLE XVIII  
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTOR PROGRAMMES—*contd*

| Project Title                                                           | Estimated<br>Total cost | CAPITAL EXPENDITURE |         |         |         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                                                         |                         | 1970-71             | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 |
| <b>Economic Planning</b>                                                |                         | £                   | £       | £       | £       |
| 1. Purchase of Statistical Calculators and other Equipments             | 5,000                   | 500                 | 2,500   | 1,000   | 1,000   |
| 2. Special Economic Investigations and Sample Surveys                   | 15,000                  | —                   | 5,000   | 5,000   | 5,000   |
| 3. Journals, Periodicals economic and Administrative literature library | 2,700                   | 300                 | 1,500   | 500     | 400     |
| <b>Other Miscellaneous Administrative Overheads</b>                     | 20,000                  | —                   | 5,000   | 5,000   | 10,000  |
| <b>TOTAL (a)</b>                                                        | 2,133,000               | 591,800             | 657,000 | 463,800 | 420,000 |
| <b>(b)</b>                                                              | 2,108,000               | 591,800             | 647,000 | 453,800 | 415,400 |

Notes (a) Total Expenditure

(b) Government Participation

## CHAPTER SIX

### MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THE PLAN

One of the main objectives of the State Development Plan is to maximize employment opportunities so as to reduce the incidence of youth unemployment especially among school leavers. It would therefore be worthwhile to examine the manpower and employment implications of the State Plan.

This exercise is however faced with a number of difficulties, hence its findings should be interpreted with caution. The reasons are obvious. Firstly, Kwara State is an integral part of the Nigerian labour market which places high premium on the unhindered mobility of skills throughout the Federation, hence the shortages revealed in this chapter may be met by Nigerians from other States while the surpluses revealed may be absorbed in other States. In particular a significant part of the State's manpower requirements especially those in the large and medium industrial undertakings will be met by Nigerians from every part of the Federation. Secondly the lack of adequate data and reliable statistics has reduced the degree of reliability of the forecast of our manpower and employment situation. Nevertheless this forecast would point the way for the formulation of our future education and training policies.

During the decade (1953 to 1963), the rate of increase of population in what is now Kwara State alone was higher than the rate of increase for the whole Federation. Taking account of this observed historical trend, as well as of further facts influencing the population rise such as inward magnetizing tendency arising from creation of new States, decline in number of Kwarans formerly migrating to other Northern States and Ghana, etc., a more rapid rate of increase may also be assumed for the years to come. The average annual increase for the whole of Nigeria during the period 1970 to 1974 is estimated at 3.5 per cent, hence that of Kwara State is assumed to be 3.7 per cent or even higher. According to this assumption, the estimates of population for Kwara State is as follows:

|                              | 1963<br>Census<br>Figures | ESTIMATES |           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                              |                           | 1970      | 1974      |
| Kwara State Population . . . | 2,399,400                 | 2,981,000 | 3,444,000 |

In projecting the growth of labour force, it is assumed that its rate of growth will be lower than the overall rate of growth of population, since increase of population affects first of all only the lowest age-groups (1-15 years). On this basis, it has been estimated that the amount of inhabitants in labour force age will increase as follows:

|                                    | Census<br>1963 | ESTIMATES |           |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
|                                    |                | 1970      | 1974      |
| Labour Force age . . .             | 1,327,640      | 1,640,000 | 1,860,000 |
| Percentage of all population . . . | 55%            | 55%       | 54%       |



According to the census of 1963, the predominant part of all inhabitants in the State (61 per cent) were engaged in agriculture while employment in trade and commerce was significantly low.

Although the rate of growth of employment during the period (1970-74) will be accelerated, the employment structure and the proportion of labour force that is employed in agriculture (61 per cent) is not expected to change significantly. Under this assumption (*i.e.*, that labour will still be surplus in traditional agriculture) the estimate in total employment growth may be assumed to be the growth of employment in establishments as follows:

|                                                     | 1968-70 | 1974   | Absolute Increase | Percentage Increase 70-74 |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|--------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Establishments with five employees or more.      | 15,500  | 22,300 | 6,800             | +44%                      |
| 2. Small Scale Establishments below five employees. | 1,000   | 1,800  | 800               | +80%                      |
| TOTAL                                               | 16,500  | 24,100 | 7,600             | Average +46%              |

The estimate of employment growth shown above is based on the findings of an emergency survey undertaken by the Federal Ministry of Labour in 1968, and on envisaged employment opportunities to be generated by new projects, as well as on the expected rise of employment opportunities in existing establishments. In making the estimate, a natural wastage of 1 per cent is also assumed. The actual employment situation may be slightly higher than as shown above due to the fact that some establishments like small contractors, traders, etc. were excluded.

The forecast of employment growth shown above indicates that total employment would rise by 7,600 employees during the plan period, and that about 90 per cent of this increase (*i.e.*, 6,800) will be brought about by large establishments employing over five employees. A more detailed examination shows that the employment growth is concentrated on the areas of inter-mediate and skilled categories, and within those categories of people in technical and specialized professions (*i.e.*, engineers, middle level technicians, agriculturalist and veterinary assistants, etc.).

While there will be surpluses of total manpower turn outs during the plan period; there will still be discrepancies in the demand and supply of certain categories of personnel.

The expected situation in the *senior category* of certain selected personnel is shown below. (See also Annexure II Table 13).

|                                                                        | <i>Additional<br/>demand</i> | <i>1970-74<br/>Expected<br/>out turn</i> | <i>Surplus<br/>Shortfall</i> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Senior Category: TOTAL</b>                                          | 585                          | 775                                      | +191                         |
| Administrative Officers (including<br>Managerial Staff and Economists) | 34                           | (1)<br>115                               | +81                          |
| Engineers of all branches                                              | 35                           | 98                                       | +63                          |
| Agriculturalists                                                       | 14                           | 32                                       | +18                          |
| Veterinarians                                                          | 4                            | 12                                       | +8                           |
| Doctors                                                                | 72                           | 58                                       | -14                          |
| Jurists                                                                | 10                           | 38                                       | +28                          |
| Pharmacists                                                            | 3                            | 10                                       | +7                           |
| Architects and Town Planners                                           | 14                           | 4                                        | -10                          |
| Chemists                                                               | 8                            | —                                        | -8                           |
| Surveyors                                                              | 10                           | 1                                        | -9                           |
| Accountants and Auditors                                               | 20                           | 3                                        | -17                          |
| Education Staff                                                        | 331                          | 288                                      | -43                          |
| Foresters                                                              | 22                           | 6                                        | -16                          |

(1) including Sociologists.

The discrepancies in intermediate category of certain selected personnel are also shown below. (See also Annexure II Table 14).

|                                                          | <i>Additional<br/>demand</i>      | <i>1970-74<br/>Expected<br/>out turn</i> | <i>Surplus<br/>Shortfall</i> |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Intermediate and Clerical Category as<br/>a whole</b> | 3,400                             | 5,800                                    | +2,400                       |
| <b>JUNIOR MANAGERIAL STAFF INCLUDING:</b>                |                                   |                                          |                              |
| Executive Officer and Assistants                         | 500<br>(Secondary School Leavers) | 3,600                                    | +3,100                       |
| Clerks of all grades                                     |                                   |                                          |                              |
| Typists of all grades                                    |                                   |                                          |                              |
| Accounting Assistants                                    |                                   |                                          |                              |
| Cashiers, Book-keepers                                   |                                   |                                          |                              |
| Co-operative Superintendents                             | 560                               | 117                                      | -443                         |
| Nurses and Midwives                                      |                                   | 2,080                                    | -120                         |
| Grade II Teachers                                        | 2,200                             |                                          |                              |
| Technicians                                              | 67                                | unknown                                  |                              |
| Agricultural Superintendents and<br>Assistants           | 134                               | 29                                       | (2)<br>-105                  |
| Veterinary Superintendents                               | 33                                | 12                                       | -21                          |
| Forestry Superintendents                                 | 16                                | —                                        | -16                          |

Note: (1) Total number of Secondary School Leavers 5,100 declined by 1,500 presumed to continue in sixth form.

(2) Part of these demands will be met by sixth form leavers.

The discrepancies show that post-primary institutions will be turning out too many people with preparation for university entrance and knowledge of basic studies, and too few who have had training which equipped them for middle level specialized jobs. In essence the supply of secondary school leavers will exceed the demand by about 3,000 excluding those pupils that will continue to sixth forms. On the other hand the State will be desperately short of technicians, nurses, agricultural workers, veterinary and forestry superintendents to the tune of about 250.

The manpower situation is particularly critical in the case of technical skilled category as shown below (for more details see Annexure II, Table 15).

### SKILLED CATEGORY

|                                                         | <i>Additional<br/>Needs<br/>1970-74</i> | <i>Estimated<br/>Out-turn<br/>1970-74</i> | <i>Surplus<br/>Shortfall</i> |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Skilled Category</i>                                 |                                         | (1)                                       |                              |
| <b>A. Establishments employing more than 5 workers</b>  | 1,491                                   | 656                                       | —835                         |
| Plumbers                                                | 103                                     | —                                         | —103                         |
| Carpenters and cabinet makers                           | 187                                     | 96                                        | —91                          |
| Bricklayers                                             | 115                                     | 48                                        | —67                          |
| Mechanics and repairmen, fitter machinists              | 269                                     | 224                                       | —45                          |
| Electricians                                            | 67                                      | 112                                       | +45                          |
| Agricultural Instructors                                | 148                                     | 80                                        | —68                          |
| Others                                                  | 602                                     | 96(1)                                     | —506                         |
| <b>B. Establishments employing less than 5 workers.</b> | 700                                     | n.a.                                      | n.a.                         |

NOTE: (1) Based only on the output of the various technical and crafts Schools.

The envisaged new industrial establishments, as well as proposed expansion of government workshops and development services in agriculture will require approximately 1,500 artisans (*i.e.*, about 700). Hence the entire demand for intermediate skilled personnel may be estimated at about 2,200. On the other hand expected output of technical and craft schools is estimated at about 1,100. Additional number of skilled workers will be produced by apprentices at small enterprises, on-the-job training and by institutions outside the State. Despite this fact there will still be a short fall of more than 1,000 skilled workers.

As stated earlier, the Kwara State's economy is an 'open' economy, in the sense that some of its manpower requirements especially those in the large and medium industrial undertakings will be met by people from outside the State, nevertheless the manpower situation pictured above coupled with lack of job-opportunities for school leavers shows that the state's education policy must be redesigned to prepare students to meet the demands in areas where there are shortages of technical skills.



TABLE 1  
SUMMARY OF TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 1970-74

| SECTOR                                                                                |   | 1970-71   | 1971-72    | 1972-73    | 1973-74    | 1970-74    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Total Size of State Plan                                                              |   | £         | £          | £          | £          | £          |
| <b>A. Economic Sectors</b>                                                            |   |           |            |            |            |            |
| Agriculture                                                                           | . | 367,300   | 736,700    | 772,700    | 493,500    | 2,370,200  |
| Livestock                                                                             | . | 114,052   | 147,400    | 159,227    | 39,645     | 460,324    |
| Forestry                                                                              | . | 34,875    | 41,120     | 38,250     | 41,050     | 155,295    |
| Co-operatives                                                                         | . | 120,000   | 170,000    | 150,000    | 130,000    | 570,000    |
| Industry and Trade                                                                    | . | 312,000   | 498,000    | 636,800    | 709,000    | 2,155,800  |
| Financial Institutions                                                                | . | 1,025,000 | 675,000    | —          | —          | 1,700,000  |
| Roads                                                                                 | . | 1,085,500 | 1,164,500  | 640,000    | 480,000    | 3,370,000  |
| SUB-TOTAL                                                                             | . | 3,058,727 | 3,432,720  | 2,396,977  | 1,893,195  | 10,781,619 |
| <b>B. Social Sectors</b>                                                              |   |           |            |            |            |            |
| Water Supply                                                                          | . | 373,500   | 883,500    | 864,500    | 914,500    | 3,036,000  |
| Education                                                                             | . | 409,500   | 778,900    | 744,500    | 675,500    | 2,608,400  |
| Health                                                                                | . | 555,000   | 996,000    | 842,000    | 829,000    | 3,222,000  |
| Social Welfare                                                                        | . | 70,000    | 72,500     | 32,500     | 32,000     | 207,000    |
| Local Government and Community Development                                            | . | 100,000   | 150,000    | 170,000    | 150,000    | 570,000    |
| Other Social Amenities                                                                | . | 95,000    | 115,000    | 95,000     | 55,000     | 360,000    |
| SUB-TOTAL                                                                             | . | 1,603,000 | 2,975,900  | 2,748,500  | 2,656,000  | 10,003,400 |
| <b>C. ADMINISTRATIVE SECTOR (SUB TOTAL)</b>                                           |   | 636,500   | 704,200    | 461,300    | 306,000    | 2,108,000  |
| <b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT OF KWARA STATE</b>                                                |   | 5,298,227 | 7,132,820  | 5,606,777  | 4,855,195  | 22,893,019 |
| <b>TOTAL SEMI PUBLIC AND QUASI GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT</b> |   | 4,549,800 | 6,793,300  | 8,443,200  | 12,646,900 | 32,433,200 |
| <b>GROSS TOTAL</b>                                                                    |   | 9,848,027 | 13,926,120 | 14,049,977 | 17,502,095 | 55,326,219 |

TABLE II

ANNEX I

## SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

|                                                          | <i>Kwara State</i> | <i>Nigerian Federation</i> | <i>Kwara Federation</i> |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. AREA                                                  | 28,672             | 361,035                    | 8                       |
| 2. Population (a)                                        | 2.4 million        | 55.7 million               | 4.3                     |
| 3. Industrial out put (b)                                | 3,779,000          | 343,545,000                | 1.1                     |
| 4. Cocoa Purchases (c)                                   | 2,107              | 224,000                    | 0.94                    |
| 5. Palm Kernel Purchases (b)                             | 23,000             | 169,000                    | 13.6                    |
| 6. Benniseed (b)                                         | 200                | 12,000                     | 2.5                     |
| 7. Employment in Industries (10 and more workers)        | 11,170             | 73,000                     | 1.6                     |
| 8. Per cent of children of school age attending schools. | 40.4               | 34.0                       | not applicable          |
| 9. Ratio of doctor/inhabitants                           | 114,000            | 30,000                     | not applicable          |
| 10. Mileage of Tarred roads (b)                          | 217                | 5,000                      | 4.3                     |

Notes: (a) 1963 data

(b) 1968 data

(c) 1969 data

(d) 1970 data

TABLE III

## PROJECTED GOVERNMENT BALANCES ON CURRENT ACCOUNT, 1970-74

|         | 1970-71 |             |                   | 1971-72 |             |                   | 1972-73 |             |                   | 1973-74 |             |                   | 1970-74       |                   |               |
|---------|---------|-------------|-------------------|---------|-------------|-------------------|---------|-------------|-------------------|---------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
|         | Revenue | Expenditure | Budgetary Surplus | Revenue | Expenditure | Budgetary Surplus | Revenue | Expenditure | Budgetary Surplus | Revenue | Expenditure | Budgetary Surplus | Total Revenue | Total Expenditure | Total Surplus |
| Kwara . | 5.9     | 5.8         | 0.1               | 7.5     | 6.8         | 0.7               | 9.4     | 7.5         | 1.9               | 10.3    | 8.0         | 2.3               | 33.1          | 28.1              | 5.0           |



## SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED RESOURCES FOR THE FINANCING OF THE PLAN

|                                                                                                     | 1970-71   | 1971-72   | 1972-73   | 1973-74   | Total<br>1970-74 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| <b>A. INTERNAL RESOURCES (LOCAL SOURCES)</b>                                                        |           |           |           |           |                  |
| 1. Transfers from self Development Fund                                                             | £ 30,000  | £ 50,000  | £ 50,000  | £ 70,000  | £ 200,000        |
| 2. Recurrent Budget Surplus                                                                         | 100,000   | 700,000   | 1,900,000 | 2,300,000 | 5,000,000        |
| 3. Bank Loan                                                                                        | 2,500,000 | 500,000   | 500,000   | 500,000   | 4,000,000        |
| 4. Proceeds from Statutory Corporations (i.e., Investment Company and Insurance Company, NSMB etc.) | 150,000   | 200,000   | 250,000   | 400,000   | 1,000,000        |
| 5. Other sources                                                                                    | 130,000   | 150,000   | 150,000   | 150,000   | 580,000          |
| SUB TOTAL                                                                                           | 2,910,000 | 1,600,000 | 2,850,000 | 3,420,000 | 10,780,000       |
| <b>B. INTERNAL RESOURCES (FEDERAL SOURCES)</b>                                                      |           |           |           |           |                  |
| 6. Federal Government Development Loans                                                             | 600,000   | 750,000   | 800,000   | 850,000   | 3,000,000        |
| 7. State Headquarters Grant                                                                         | 300,000   | 200,000   | 150,000   | 100,000   | 750,000          |
| 8. Natural Resources Grant                                                                          | 100,000   | 300,000   | 400,000   | 400,000   | 1,200,000        |
| 9. Roads Grant                                                                                      | 100,000   | 100,000   | 100,000   | 150,000   | 450,000          |
| 10. Primary Education Grant                                                                         | 80,000    | 120,000   | 150,000   | 150,000   | 500,000          |
| 11. Technical Education Grant                                                                       | 50,000    | 50,000    | 50,000    | 50,000    | 200,000          |
| 12. Secondary Education Grant                                                                       | 25,000    | 25,000    | 25,000    | 25,000    | 100,000          |
| 13. Grants for Town and Country Planning                                                            | —         | 20,000    | —         | —         | 20,000           |
| SUB TOTAL                                                                                           | 1,255,000 | 1,565,000 | 1,675,000 | 1,725,000 | 6,220,000        |
| <b>C. EXTERNAL RESOURCES</b>                                                                        |           |           |           |           |                  |
| 1. Loan for Education Projects                                                                      | 150,000   | 500,000   | 500,000   | 350,000   | 1,500,000        |
| 2. World Bank Loan for Roads Development                                                            | —         | 500,000   | 500,000   | —         | 1,000,000        |
| 3. Water Development Loan (Danish or USAID)                                                         | —         | 500,000   | 500,000   | 500,000   | 1,500,000        |
| 4. Others                                                                                           | —         | —         | 250,000   | 250,000   | 500,000          |
| SUB-TOTAL                                                                                           | 150,000   | 1,500,000 | 1,750,000 | 1,100,000 | 4,500,000        |
| GRAND TOTAL                                                                                         | 4,315,000 | 4,665,000 | 6,275,000 | 6,245,000 | 21,500,000       |

AC

PRODUCTION, ACREAGE YIELDS OF PR

| (Production in thousands tons) |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |      |
|--------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
|                                | 1966 | 1969  | 1970  | 1971  | 1972  | 1973  | 1966  | 1969 |
| <b>Food Crops</b>              |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |      |
| Yam                            | 894  | 1,073 | 1,127 | 1,183 | 1,242 | 1,304 | 298   | 320  |
| Cassava                        | 380  | 456   | 479   | 503   | 528   | 554   | 190   | 207  |
| Maize                          | 252  | 280   | 290   | 302   | 314   | 326   | 780   | 850  |
| Rice                           | 15   | 20    | 22    | 24    | 26    | 28    | 30    | 3    |
| Millet                         | 42   | 50    | 53    | 56    | 59    | 62    | 236   | 25   |
| Guinea-Corn                    | 100  | 116   | 121   | 126   | 131   | 136   | 320   | 34   |
| Cowpeas                        | 75   | 93    | 99    | 105   | 111   | 117   | 750   | 84   |
| Sweet potatoes                 | 30   | 36    | 38    | 40    | 42    | 44    | 15    | 1    |
| Cocoa Yams                     | 30   | 35    | 36    | 37    | 38    | 40    | 15    | 1    |
| <b>Cash Crops</b>              |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |      |
| Cocoa                          | 2.2  | 2.7   | 2.9   | 3.1   | 3.3   | 3.5   | 11.7  | 1    |
| Cotton                         | 1.5  | 1.9   | 2.0   | 2.1   | 2.2   | 2.3   | 22.5  | 2    |
| Groundnuts                     | 7.5  | 9.9   | 10.7  | 11.6  | 12.5  | 13.5  | 28.5  |      |
| Sugar-cane                     | 500  | 700   | 770   | 850   | 940   | 1,030 | 25    |      |
| Tobacco                        | 0.1  | 0.12  | 0.14  | 0.15  | 0.16  | 0.17  | 0.6   |      |
| Coffee                         | 2.0  | 2.4   | 2.5   | 2.7   | 2.9   | 3.0   | 2.0   |      |
| Palm Oil                       | 90   | 97    | 99    | 102   | 105   | 108   | 983.4 | 1.0  |
| Benni seed                     | 5    | 5.8   | 6     | 6.3   | 6.6   | 6.9   | 62.5  |      |
| Palm Kernel                    | 30   | 32.5  | 33.5  | 34    | 35    | 36    | 983.4 | 1.0  |

TABLE I

## AGRICULTURE

## PRINCIPAL CROPS (ESTIMATES OF DEVELOPMENT)

| Acreage (in thousands acres) |       |       |       |       | Yields (in lbs/acre) |        |        |        |        |        |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1969                         | 1970  | 1971  | 1972  | 1973  | 1966                 | 1969   | 1970   | 1971   | 1972   | 1973   |
| 328                          | 336   | 344   | 353   | 362   | 7,200                | 7,328  | 7,513  | 7,703  | 7,881  | 8,070  |
| 209                          | 214   | 219   | 224   | 230   | 4,480                | 4,887  | 5,014  | 5,145  | 5,280  | 5,395  |
| 858                          | 879   | 901   | 924   | 947   | 730                  | 731    | 739    | 751    | 761    | 771    |
| 35.1                         | 37.5  | 39.3  | 41.1  | 42.8  | 1,120                | 1,275  | 1,314  | 1,367  | 1,418  | 1,467  |
| 255                          | 260   | 265   | 270   | 275   | 398                  | 439    | 457    | 473    | 489    | 505    |
| 346                          | 353   | 360   | 367   | 374   | 700                  | 751    | 769    | 784    | 799    | 814    |
| 840                          | 865   | 891   | 918   | 946   | 224                  | 248    | 256    | 264    | 271    | 277    |
| 16                           | 16.3  | 16.6  | 16.9  | 17.2  | 4,480                | 5,040  | 2,500  | 5,390  | 5,560  | 5,730  |
| 16                           | 16.3  | 16.6  | 16.9  | 17.2  | 4,480                | 4,900  | 4,947  | 4,993  | 5,036  | 5,206  |
| 14.4                         | 15.5  | 16.3  | 17.4  | 18.4  | 420                  | 420    | 420    | 425    | 425    | 425    |
| 20.5                         | 20.4  | 20.4  | 20.3  | 20.3  | 149                  | 208    | 219    | 230    | 242    | 253    |
| 32.5                         | 33.5  | 34.5  | 35.9  | 36.9  | 589                  | 682    | 716    | 753    | 780    | 820    |
| 31                           | 33    | 35    | 37    | 39    | 44,800               | 50,580 | 50,267 | 54,400 | 56,900 | 59,100 |
| 0.7                          | 0.72  | 0.74  | 0.76  | 0.80  | 373                  | 384    | 435    | 454    | 472    | 488    |
| 2.3                          | 2.4   | 2.5   | 2.6   | 2.7   | 2,240                | 2,337  | 2,344  | 2,419  | 2,498  | 2,489  |
| 1,060                        | 1,076 | 1,098 | 1,120 | 1,152 | 205                  | 205    | 206    | 208    | 210    | 210    |
| 67.5                         | 69.5  | 71.5  | 73.5  | 75.5  | 179                  | 192    | 193    | 197    | 201    | 205    |
| 1,060                        | 1,076 | 1,090 | 1,120 | 1,152 | 16,853               | 68.7   | 69.7   | 69.7   | 70.0   | 70.0   |





TABLE II

AGRICULTURE  
EXPECTED SALES AND EXPORT OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

|            | Production (in thousand tons) |      |      |      |      |       | Domestic Processing and Consumption and seed waste (in thousand tons) |      |      |      |      |       | Export or Sale Outside Kwara State (in thousand tons) |      |      |      |      |      |
|------------|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
|            | Average 1966                  | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973  | Average 1966                                                          | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973  | Average 1966                                          | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
|            |                               |      |      |      |      |       |                                                                       |      |      |      |      |       |                                                       |      |      |      |      |      |
| COCOA      | 2.2                           | 2.7  | 2.9  | 3.1  | 3.3  | 3.5   | —                                                                     | —    | —    | —    | —    | —     | 2.2                                                   | 2.7  | 2.9  | 3.1  | 3.3  | 3.5  |
| COTTON     | 1.5                           | 1.9  | 2.0  | 2.1  | 2.2  | 2.3   | 1.5                                                                   | 1.9  | 2.0  | 2.1  | 2.2  | 2.3   | —                                                     | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    |
| SUGAR-CANE | 500                           | 700  | 770  | 850  | 940  | 1,030 | 500                                                                   | 700  | 770  | 850  | 940  | 1,030 | —                                                     | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    |
| TOBACCO    | 0.1                           | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.17  | 0.1                                                                   | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.17  | 2.5                                                   | 3.7  | 3.5  | 3.7  | 3.9  | 4.1  |
| COFFEE     | 2.5                           | 3.7  | 3.8  | 4.0  | 4.2  | 4.4   | 3.0                                                                   | 3.48 | 3.62 | 3.76 | 3.91 | 4.07  | 2.0                                                   | 2.3  | 2.4  | 2.5  | 2.7  | 3.0  |
| PEPPER     | 5                             | 5.8  | 6    | 6.3  | 6.6  | 6.9   | —                                                                     | —    | —    | —    | —    | —     | 70                                                    | 74   | 75   | 77   | 79   | 81   |
| RAFFIA     | 90                            | 97   | 99   | 102  | 105  | 108   | 20                                                                    | 23.2 | 24.1 | 25.1 | 26.1 | 27.1  | —                                                     | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    |
| PALEM OIL  |                               |      |      |      |      |       |                                                                       |      |      |      |      |       |                                                       |      |      |      |      |      |

TABLE III

PRODUCTION-CONSUMPTION BALANCES OF PRINCIPAL FOOD CROPS

|             | PRODUCTION (in thousand tons) |       |       |       |       | CONSUMPTION (in thousand tons) |      |       |       |       | SURPLUS (in thousand tons) |         |      |       |      |      |       |       |
|-------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------------|---------|------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|
|             | 1966                          | 1969  | 1970  | 1971  | 1972  | 1973                           | 1966 | 1969  | 1970  | 1971  | 1972                       | 1973    | 1966 | 1969  | 1970 | 1971 | 1972  | 1973  |
| YAM         | 894                           | 1,073 | 1,127 | 1,183 | 1,242 | 1,304                          | 729  | 855.5 | 893   | 932   | 972.8                      | 1,015.4 | 165  | 217.5 | 234  | 251  | 269.2 | 288.6 |
| CASSAVA     | 380                           | 456   | 479   | 503   | 528   | 554                            | 340  | 397   | 414.2 | 431.7 | 449.9                      | 468.9   | 40   | 59    | 64.8 | 71.3 | 78.1  | 85.1  |
| MAIZE       | 252                           | 280   | 290   | 302   | 314   | 326                            | 224  | 257.1 | 267.1 | 277.9 | 289                        | 300.4   | 28   | 22.9  | 22.9 | 24.1 | 25    | 25.6  |
| RICE        | 15                            | 20    | 22    | 24    | 26    | 28                             | 15   | 16.5  | 18.1  | 19.8  | 21.7                       | 23.4    | —    | 3.5   | 3.9  | 4.2  | 4.3   | 4.6   |
| MILLET      | 42                            | 50    | 53    | 56    | 59    | 62                             | 42.0 | 49    | 51.2  | 53.4  | 55.7                       | 58.1    | —    | 1.0   | 1.8  | 2.6  | 3.3   | 3.9   |
| GUINEA CORN | 100                           | 116   | 121   | 126   | 131   | 136                            | 100  | 116   | 120.7 | 125.6 | 130.6                      | 135.2   | —    | —     | 0.3  | 0.4  | 0.4   | 0.8   |

TABLE IV

ANNEX II

## PROJECTED FERTILIZER CONSUMPTION IN KWARA STATE, 1964-73

| Year   | SALE OF FERTILIZERS IN LONG TONS |                        |       | Land acreage under<br>Farm crops' 000<br>Acres | Consumption of<br>Fertilizer in lbs;<br>Acres |
|--------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
|        | Super pho-<br>sphate             | Amomni-<br>um sulphate | Total |                                                |                                               |
| 1964 . | 35                               | 995                    | 1,030 | 1,886                                          | 1.22                                          |
| 1965 . | 10                               | 1,090                  | 1,100 | 1,924                                          | 1.28                                          |
| 1966 . | 85                               | 945                    | 1,030 | 1,963                                          | 1.18                                          |
| 1967 . | 105                              | 965                    | 1,070 | 2,002                                          | 1.20                                          |
| 1968 . | 115                              | 1,100                  | 1,215 | 2,042                                          | 1.33                                          |
| 1969 . | 100                              | 1,100                  | 1,200 | 2,083                                          | 1.29                                          |
| 1970 . | 200                              | 1,400                  | 1,600 | 2,125                                          | 1.69                                          |
| 1971 . | 200                              | 1,400                  | 1,600 | 2,168                                          | 1.65                                          |
| 1972 . | 400                              | 2,100                  | 2,500 | 2,211                                          | 2.53                                          |
| 1973 . | 400                              | 2,100                  | 2,500 | 2,255                                          | 2.48                                          |



TABLE V  
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

| Species | Livestock Population |         |         |         |         | Estimated Consumption (1) |        |        |        |        | Surplus or Shortfall |          |          |          |          |
|---------|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|         | 1969                 | 1970    | 1971    | 1972    | 1973    | 1969                      | 1970   | 1971   | 1972   | 1973   | 1969                 | 1970     | 1971     | 1972     | 1973     |
| Cattle  | 121,443              | 125,694 | 131,389 | 139,829 | 151,615 | 41,471                    | 47,753 | 55,189 | 64,187 | 78,401 | + 79,972             | + 77,941 | + 76,200 | + 75,642 | + 73,124 |
| Sheep   | 122,017              | 128,391 | 133,720 | 141,969 | 163,429 | —                         | n.     | a.     | —      | —      | —                    | —        | —        | —        | —        |
| Goats   | 146,183              | 185,007 | 201,794 | 243,914 | 285,703 | —                         | n.     | a.     | —      | —      | —                    | —        | —        | —        | —        |
| Swine   | 41,161               | 43,816  | 46,918  | 48,964  | 50,119  | —                         | n.     | a.     | —      | —      | —                    | —        | —        | —        | —        |
| Horses  | 1,447                | 1,533   | 1,641   | 1,764   | 1,905   | —                         | n.     | a.     | —      | —      | —                    | —        | —        | —        | —        |

NOTE: (1) Number of registered slaughter

n.a. not available.

TABLE VI  
FORESTRY

|                         | Unit                 | 1969   | 1970   | 1971   | 1972   | 1973   | Remarks                                                                                 |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. FOREST LAND TOTAL    | Square miles         | 20,894 | 20,894 | 20,894 | 20,894 | 20,894 |                                                                                         |
| Of which: Reserve Total | Square miles         | 5,761  | 5,761  | 5,761  | 5,761  | 5,761  |                                                                                         |
| States Reserve          | Square miles         | 200    | 200    | 200    | 200    | 200    |                                                                                         |
| Communal Reserve        | Square miles         | 5,561  | 5,561  | 5,561  | 5,561  | 5,561  | 1969 figure reflects total area of existing plantations.                                |
| 2. REGENERATION         | Square miles         | 3.4    | 4.18   | 4.96   | 5.74   | 6.52   |                                                                                         |
| 3. AFFORESTATION        | Square miles         | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      |                                                                                         |
| 4. Estimated Output     | Thousand Cubic feet. | 294    | 1,100  | 1,200  | 1,250  | 1,300  | Figure reflects yield from Natural forests. Yield from plantations is expected in 1975. |

ANNEX II

TABLE VII—INDUSTRY  
(OUTPUT AND EXPORT)

| Industry                                         | ESTIMATED GROSS OUTPUT (in value terms) |         |         |         |         |         |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                                  | 1968                                    | 1969    | 1970    | 1971    | 1972    | 1973    |
| <b>Industrial Establishments: Total in which</b> |                                         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 1. Existing Larger Establishments                |                                         |         |         |         |         |         |
| N.N.D.C. Okaba Coal                              | 156.0                                   | 156.0   | 172.0   | 180.0   | 187.0   | 195.0   |
| N.N.D.C. Pioneer Oil Mill Ankpa                  | 27.4                                    | —       | —       | —       | —       | —       |
| N.N.D.C. Pioneer Oil Mill Ankpa                  | 1,499.4                                 | 1,890.0 | 2,100.0 | 2,205.0 | 2,310.0 | 2,380.0 |
| Nigeria Sugar Company Bacira                     | 675.8                                   | 879.0   | 1,320.0 | 1,320.0 | 1,600.0 | 1,650.0 |
| Tate and Lyle Ilorin                             | 736.0                                   | 806.0   | 846.0   | 888.0   | 932.0   | 980.0   |
| Phillip Morris Ilorin                            | 16.0                                    | 16.0    | 16.0    | 16.2    | 16.3    | 16.4    |
| Yusuf Utoko Weaving Industry Okene               | —                                       | 1,100.0 | 1,156.0 | 1,820.0 | 1,820.0 | 1,820.0 |
| Nigerian Paper Mill Jebba                        | 690.0                                   | 700.0   | 700.0   | 705.0   | 845.0   | 887.0   |
| United Match Company Ilorin                      | 10.7                                    | 20.0    | 21.0    | 22.0    | 22.0    | 22.0    |
| Singlet Manufacturing Ilorin                     | 3.7                                     | 4.0     | 4.1     | 4.2     | 4.3     | 4.4     |
| Matanmi Printing Works Ilorin                    | 8.0                                     | 10.0    | 10.5    | 11.0    | 11.5    | 12.0    |
| Knitting Wear Ilorin                             | —                                       | —       | —       | 70.0    | 99.4    | 99.4    |
| Proposed Larger Establishments:                  |                                         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Oro Bicycle Industry                             | —                                       | —       | —       | —       | 40.0    | 60.0    |
| Mosquito Nets Industry Ilorin                    | —                                       | —       | —       | —       | —       | 166.0   |
| Indo-Nigerian Textiles New Bussa                 | —                                       | —       | —       | —       | —       | 360.0   |
| Yarn Industry (Textile Mill)                     | —                                       | —       | —       | —       | —       | 1,365.0 |
| 3. Other Establishments: Total                   | 1,085.0                                 | 1,120.0 | 1,176.0 | 1,235.0 | 1,296.0 | 1,365.0 |

TABLE VIII  
INDUSTRY  
EMPLOYMENT AND OUTPUT BY INDUSTRIES

|                                                   | NUMBER EMPLOYED |           |       |       | GROSS OUTPUT (IN £ 000) |           |         |         |          |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|----------|
|                                                   | Actual          | Estimated |       |       | Actual                  | Estimated |         |         |          |
|                                                   |                 | 1970      | 1971  | 1972  |                         | 1970      | 1971    | 1972    |          |
| Industrial Establishments: Total                  | 3,461           | 3,692     | 3,942 | 4,523 | 4,985                   | 7,522.0   | 8,476.0 | 9,544.0 | 10,017.0 |
| in which:                                         |                 |           |       |       |                         |           |         |         |          |
| Coal Mining                                       | 80              | 85        | 85    | 90    | 90                      | 172.0     | 180.0   | 187.0   | 195.0    |
| FOOD INDUSTRY                                     |                 |           |       |       |                         |           |         |         |          |
| Bakery Manufacture                                | 300             | 320       | 320   | 330   | 340                     | 224.0     | 224.0   | 231.0   | 238.0    |
| Sugar Manufacture                                 | 158             | 237       | 288   | 288   | 297                     | 1,320.0   | 1,320.0 | 1,600.0 | 1,650.0  |
|                                                   | 348             | 387       | 406   | 425   | 438                     | 2,100.0   | 2,205   | 2,310.0 | 2,380.0  |
| Tobacco Products Manufacture                      | 370             | 388       | 408   | 427   | 450                     | 846.0     | 888.0   | 932.0   | 980.0    |
| Textile Industry                                  | 300             | 320       | 320   | 750   | 1,070                   | 224.0     | 224.0   | 631.0   | 835.0    |
| Footwear Leather Industry                         | 40              | 40        | 40    | 40    | 40                      | 28.0      | 28.0    | 28.0    | 28.0     |
| WOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY                          |                 |           |       |       |                         |           |         |         |          |
| Sawmills                                          | 50              | 50        | 80    | 90    | 90                      | 35.0      | 56.0    | 63.0    | 63.0     |
| Furniture                                         | 180             | 190       | 200   | 200   | 210                     | 133.0     | 140.0   | 140.0   | 147.0    |
| Matches                                           | 145             | 145       | 149   | 175   | 184                     | 700.0     | 705.0   | 845.0   | 887.0    |
| Paper                                             | 500             | 500       | 510   | 510   | 510                     | 1,156.0   | 1,820.0 | 1,820.0 | 1,820.0  |
| Printing, Publishing                              | 50              | 55        | 60    | 62    | 65                      | 38.5      | 42.0    | 43.4    | 45.5     |
| Basic Metal Industry                              | 80              | 80        | 85    | 90    | 95                      | 56.0      | 60.0    | 63.0    | 66.5     |
| Engineering Industry (including vehicles repairs) | 200             | 200       | 296   | 300   | 316                     | 150.0     | 231.0   | 268.0   | 275.0    |
| Cement and Concrete Industry                      | —               | —         | —     | —     | —                       | —         | —       | —       | —        |
| Chemical Industry                                 | —               | —         | —     | —     | —                       | —         | —       | —       | —        |
| Electricity Generation                            | 260             | 260       | 260   | 270   | 280                     | —         | —       | —       | —        |
| Other Industry                                    | 400             | 415       | 435   | 470   | 510                     | 335.0     | 353.0   | 383.0   | 407.0    |



TABLE IX

## INDUSTRY

## (OUTPUT OF SOME PRODUCTS IN PHYSICAL UNITS)

|                  | Units of Measure    | Actual<br>1968 | ESTIMATES |         |         |         |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
|                  |                     |                | 1969      | 1970    | 1971    | 1972    |
| COAL             | Ton                 | 52,000         | 52,000    | 57,000  | 59,800  | 62,400  |
| SUGAR            | Ton                 | 27,000         | 27,000    | 30,000  | 31,500  | 33,000  |
| TOBACCO PRODUCTS | Thousand Cigarettes | 484,000        | 484,000   | 508,000 | 533,000 | 560,000 |
| PAPER PRODUCTS   | Ton                 | 9,000          | 9,000     | 12,000  | 14,000  | 14,000  |
| MATCHES          | Cartons of 5 Gross  | 84,084         | 85,000    | 85,000  | 85,000  | 102,000 |
|                  |                     |                |           |         |         | 65,000  |
|                  |                     |                |           |         |         | 34,000  |
|                  |                     |                |           |         |         | 588,000 |
|                  |                     |                |           |         |         | 14,000  |
|                  |                     |                |           |         |         | 107,000 |

## ANNEX II

TABLE X  
HEALTH

|                               | Actual<br>1969 | ENVISAGED DEVELOPMENT |       |        |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------|--------|
|                               |                | 1970                  | 1971  | 1972   |
| <i>Kwara State: Total (1)</i> | 12             | 13                    | 14    | 16     |
| NUMBER OF ALL HOSPITALS       | 943            | 1,106                 | 1,250 | 1,500  |
| NUMBER OF BEDS                | 26             | 34                    | 50    | 70     |
| NUMBER OF DOCTORS             | 817            | 1,000                 | 1,200 | 1,500  |
| NUMBER OF OTHER STAFF         | 114,600        | —                     | —     | —      |
| RATIO INHABITANTS/DOCTORS     | 3,160          | —                     | —     | —      |
| INHABITANTS/BEDS              | —              | —                     | —     | —      |
| AVERAGE PER 1 BED             | —              | —                     | 3,500 | —      |
|                               |                |                       |       | 18     |
|                               |                |                       |       | 1,700  |
|                               |                |                       |       | 90     |
|                               |                |                       |       | 1,700  |
|                               |                |                       |       | 38,200 |
|                               |                |                       |       | 2,020  |
|                               |                |                       |       | —      |

(1) Excluding health facilities expected to be established by communications (estimate 100-120 beds)

TABLE XI  
PRIMARY SCHOOLS<sup>1</sup>

|                                                       | Unit of Measure | Actual 1969 | ENVISAGED DEVELOPMENT |         |         |         |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                                       |                 |             | 1970                  | 1971    | 1972    | 1973    |
| NUMBER OF PUPILS . . . . .                            | Pupil           | 118,045     | 130,000               | 150,000 | 170,000 | 190,000 |
| NUMBER OF CLASSES . . . . .                           | Class           | 3,680       | 4,030                 | 4,500   | 5,000   | 5,700   |
| NUMBER OF TEACHERS . . . . .                          | Teacher         | 3,906       | 4,300                 | 4,800   | 5,400   | 6,100   |
| ENROLMENT RATIO AS AT SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION . . . . . | per cent        | 34%         | —                     | —       | —       | 50%     |
| ADDITIONAL CLASS-ROOMS . . . . .                      | Class-room      | 225         | 350                   | 475     | 500     | 700     |
| AVERAGE COST PER CLASS-ROOM. £ . . . . .              | £               | 700         | 500                   | 500     | 500     | 500     |

<sup>1</sup> All Schools including Voluntary Agencies

ANNEX II

TABLE XII  
POST PRIMARY EDUCATION

|                                                                         | Actual<br>1969 | ENVISAGED DEVELOPMENT |       |        |        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------|--------|--------|
|                                                                         |                | 1970                  | 1971  | 1972   | 1973   |
| <i>Secondary Schools (including Commercial Schools and Sixth Form).</i> |                |                       |       |        |        |
| NUMBER OF STUDENTS (TOTAL)                                              | 7,656          | 8,602                 | 8,906 | 10,442 | 13,918 |
| NUMBER OF CLASSES                                                       | 232            | 259                   | 286   | 339    | 436    |
| NUMBER OF TEACHERS                                                      | 348            | 378                   | 444   | 508    | 834    |
| ADDITIONAL CLASSROOMS                                                   | —              | 27                    | 37    | 43     | 97     |
| AVERAGE COST PER CLASSROOM in £                                         | 1,500          | 1,500                 | 1,500 | 1,500  | 1,500  |
| <i>Teacher Training Schools</i>                                         |                |                       |       |        |        |
| NUMBER OF STUDENTS                                                      | 2,600          | 2,600                 | 2,600 | 2,600  | 2,600  |
| NUMBER OF CLASSES                                                       | 82             | 82                    | 82    | 82     | 82     |
| <i>Technical Education College</i>                                      |                |                       |       |        |        |
| NUMBER OF STUDENTS                                                      | 405            | 405                   | 500   | 582    | 670    |
| NUMBER OF CLASSES                                                       | 14             | 14                    | 18    | 21     | 24     |
| <i>Technical School</i>                                                 |                |                       |       |        |        |
| NUMBER OF STUDENTS                                                      | 323            | 323                   | 376   | 440    | 486    |
| NUMBER OF CLASSES                                                       | 12             | 12                    | 14    | 16     | 18     |

TABLE XIII  
PRIMARY SCHOOLS: ENROLMENT RATIO BY DIVISIONS

| DIVISION                    | Estimated<br>Amount of<br>Children in<br>school age<br>1969 | Children in<br>school 1969 | Enrolment<br>ratio in<br>per cent |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| BORGU . . . . .             | 15,509                                                      | 2,531                      | 16                                |
| IGBOMINA/EKITI . . . . .    | 41,049                                                      | 25,292                     | 62                                |
| ILORIN . . . . .            | 73,296                                                      | 12,352                     | 17                                |
| LAFIAGI/PATEGI . . . . .    | 16,538                                                      | 3,999                      | 25                                |
| OYUN . . . . .              | 16,538                                                      | 8,270                      | 50                                |
| ANKPA . . . . .             | 38,397                                                      | 9,868                      | 26                                |
| DEKINA . . . . .            | 27,351                                                      | 7,916                      | 29                                |
| IDAH . . . . .              | 33,529                                                      | 9,176                      | 27                                |
| IGBIRRA . . . . .           | 47,154                                                      | 11,473                     | 24                                |
| KABBA . . . . .             | 26,098                                                      | 22,074                     | 85                                |
| KOGI . . . . .              | 13,071                                                      | 5,094                      | 39                                |
| KWARA STATE TOTAL . . . . . | 348,060                                                     | 118,045                    | 34                                |



TABLE XIV  
MANPOWER BALANCE—SENIOR CATEGORY

| Occupational Group                                                  | Actual Employment<br>1968-69 | New Projects | Wastage<br>Improvement<br>Replacement | Estimated Employment<br>1973 | Additional Needs<br>1970-73 | Estimated Out-turn<br>1970-73 | Surplus<br>Shortfall | REMARKS |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| <i>Senior Category</i>                                              | 840                          | 381          | 174                                   | 1,395                        | 555                         | 775                           | 221                  |         |
| Administrative Officers (including Managerial Staff and Economists) | 115                          | 4            | 30                                    | 149                          | 34                          | 115                           | 81                   |         |
| Architects                                                          | 7                            | —            | 14                                    | 21                           | 14                          | 4                             | 10                   |         |
| Civil Engineers                                                     | 12                           | —            | 11                                    | 23                           | 11                          | 30                            | 19                   |         |
| Electrical Engineers                                                | 25                           | 3            | 9                                     | 37                           | 12                          | 35                            | 23                   |         |
| Mechanical Engineers                                                | 29                           | 7            | 5                                     | 41                           | 12                          | 33                            | 21                   |         |
| Mining                                                              | 2                            | —            | —                                     | 2                            | —                           | —                             | —                    |         |
| Chemists                                                            | 14                           | —            | 8                                     | 22                           | 8                           | —                             | —                    |         |
| Pharmacists                                                         | 14                           | 3            | —                                     | 17                           | 3                           | —                             | —                    |         |
| Veterinarians                                                       | 3                            | —            | 4                                     | 7                            | 4                           | 13                            | 10                   |         |
| Agriculturists                                                      | 25                           | —            | 5                                     | 39                           | 14                          | 12                            | 8                    |         |
| Foresters                                                           | 5                            | 9            | 22                                    | 27                           | 22                          | 32                            | 18                   |         |
| Surveyors                                                           | 4                            | —            | 10                                    | 14                           | 10                          | 6                             | —                    |         |
| Doctors                                                             | 28                           | 70           | 2                                     | 90                           | 72                          | 1                             | —                    |         |
| Nursing Staff                                                       | 17                           | 1            | 3                                     | 21                           | 4                           | 58                            | —                    |         |
| Jurists                                                             | 5                            | —            | 10                                    | 15                           | 10                          | 38                            | 28                   |         |
| Accountants and Auditors                                            | 44                           | 4            | 16                                    | 64                           | 20                          | 3                             | —                    |         |
| Geologists                                                          | —                            | —            | —                                     | —                            | —                           | 1                             | —                    |         |
| Education Staff                                                     | 472                          | 308          | 23                                    | 803                          | 331                         | 228                           | —                    |         |
| Others                                                              | 19                           | 2            | 2                                     | 23                           | 4                           | 107                           | 103                  |         |

TABLE XV  
MANPOWER BALANCE—INTERMEDIATE CATEGORY

| Occupational Group                                | Actual Employment 1968-69 | New (1) Projects | Wastage Improvements Replacement | Estimated Employment 1973 | Additional Needs 1970-73 | Estimated Out-Turn 1970-73 | Surplus Shortfall | REMARKS |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| <i>Intermediate and Clerical Category (Total)</i> | 7,778                     | 2,565            | 832                              | 11,175                    | 3,397                    |                            |                   |         |
| Junior Managerial Staff                           | 124                       | 25               | 11                               | 160                       | 36                       |                            |                   |         |
| Executive Officers                                | 49                        | 18               | 25                               | 92                        | 43                       |                            |                   |         |
| Assistant/Executive Officers                      | 42                        | 3                | 11                               | 56                        | 14                       |                            |                   |         |
| Chief Clerks/A.C.C.                               | 84                        | 1                | 17                               | 102                       | 18                       |                            |                   |         |
| Clerks                                            | 821                       | 56               | 103                              | 980                       | 159                      | (1)                        |                   |         |
| Copy-Typists and Stenographers                    | 129                       | 16               | 32                               | 177                       | 48                       | 3,600                      | + 3,128           |         |
| Cashiers and Book-Keepers                         | 68                        | 6                | 11                               | 85                        | 17                       |                            |                   |         |
| Storekeepers                                      | 132                       | 5                | 20                               | 157                       | 25                       |                            |                   |         |
| Accounting and Auditing Assistants                | 73                        | 5                | 70                               | 148                       | 75                       |                            |                   |         |
| Secretary-Typists                                 | 18                        | 1                | 2                                | 21                        | 3                        |                            |                   |         |
| Co-operative Superintendent                       | 27                        | —                | 34                               | 61                        | 34                       |                            |                   |         |
| Surveying Assistants                              | 31                        | —                | —                                | 31                        | —                        | —                          |                   |         |
| Engineering Technicians and Assistant             | 165                       | 20               | 32                               | 217                       | 52                       | n.a.                       |                   |         |
| Laboratory Technicians                            | 47                        | 11               | 4                                | 62                        | 15                       | n.a.                       |                   |         |
| Railway Station Staff                             | 12                        | —                | —                                | 12                        | 12                       | —                          |                   |         |
| Police                                            | 350                       | —                | 70                               | 420                       | 70                       | n.a.                       |                   |         |
| Area Court Judges                                 | 30                        | —                | 5                                | 35                        | 5                        | n.a.                       |                   |         |
| Agricultural Superintendents and Assistants       | 237                       | 117              | 17                               | 371                       | 134                      | 29                         | -105              |         |
| Veterinary Superintendent and Assistants          | 37                        | 20               | 13                               | 70                        | 33                       | 12                         | -21               |         |
| Forestry Superintendent and Assistants            | 63                        | —                | 16                               | 79                        | 16                       | —                          | -16               |         |
| Nurses, Midwives and Health Staff                 | 589                       | 511              | 49                               | 1,100                     | 560                      | 117                        | -443              |         |
| Education Staff                                   | 3,900                     | 2,000            | 180                              | 6,170                     | 2,200                    | 2,078                      | —112              |         |
| Others                                            | 750                       | 68               | 110                              | 928                       | 178                      | n.a.                       |                   |         |

(1) Total number of Secondary School Leavers 5,100 declined by 1,500 presumed to continue in sixth form.

TABLE XVI  
MANPOWER BALANCE—SKILLED CATEGORY

| Occupational Group                                           | Actual<br>Employ-<br>ment<br>1968-69 | New (1)<br>Projects | Wastage<br>Improve-<br>ment<br>Replace-<br>ment | Estimated<br>Employ-<br>ment<br>1973 | Additional<br>Needs<br>1970-73 | Estimated<br>Out-Turn<br>1970-73 | Surplus<br>Shortfall | Remarks                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <b>SKILLED CATEGORY</b>                                      |                                      |                     |                                                 |                                      |                                | (1)                              |                      |                                            |
| A. ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING<br>MORE THAN 5 WORKERS in which. | 1,632                                | 851                 | 640                                             | 3,123                                | 1,491                          | 656                              | -835                 |                                            |
| Plumbers . . .                                               | 109                                  | 30                  | 73                                              | 212                                  | 103                            | —                                | -103                 |                                            |
| Carpenters and Cabinet Markers                               | 249                                  | 96                  | 91                                              | 436                                  | 187                            | 96                               | -91                  |                                            |
| Bricklayers . . .                                            | 152                                  | 40                  | 75                                              | 267                                  | 115                            | 48                               | -67                  |                                            |
| Mechanics and Repairmen,<br>Fitter Machinists . . .          | 339                                  | 86                  | 183                                             | 608                                  | 269                            | 224                              | -45                  |                                            |
| Electricians . . .                                           | 151                                  | 30                  | 37                                              | 218                                  | 67                             | 112                              | +45                  |                                            |
| Agricultural Instructors . . .                               | 142                                  | 130                 | 18                                              | 290                                  | 148                            | 80                               | -68                  |                                            |
| Others . . .                                                 | 490                                  | 439                 | 163                                             | 1,092                                | 602                            | 96(1)                            | -506                 | (1) painters,<br>fabrication<br>engineers. |
| B. ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING<br>LESS THAN 5 WORKERS . . .     | n.a.                                 | —                   | —                                               | —                                    | 900                            | n.a.                             | —                    |                                            |

Note: (1) Only Technical School Leavers.



**TABLE XVII**  
**RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATION PROGRAMME**

| <i>Title of Project</i>                        | <i>Research Institute</i> | <i>Source of Finance</i> |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Tsetse-fly Survey . . . . .                    | NITR                      | FAO or USAID             |
| Tsetse-fly Eradication . . . . .               | L.M.A.                    | UNO                      |
| Dairy Survey of State                          | Federal Forest Re-        | FAO                      |
| Sabi Plantation Poplar Inv. Plot . . . . .     | search.                   | Federal Government       |
| Warah Forest Reserve Pine Trial Plot . . . . . | Federal Forest Re-        | Federal Government       |
| Jebba Forest Reserve Pine Trial Plot . . . . . | search.                   | Federal Government       |
| Prospecting of China clay deposit in Igbo-     | Federal Forest Re-        | Federal Government       |
| mina/Ekiti Division.                           | search.                   | Federal Government       |
| Prospecting of talc deposit at Isanlu Makutu   | Federal Ministry of       | Federal Government       |
| in Kabba.                                      | Mines.                    | Federal Government       |
| Prospecting of gold deposit in beds of Niger   | Federal Ministry of       | Federal Government       |
| between Bussa and Jebba.                       | Mines.                    | Federal Government       |
| Prospecting of feldspar deposit in Igbirra     | Federal Ministry of       | Federal Government       |
| Division.                                      | Mines.                    | Federal Government       |
| Utilization of yam and cassava in food pro-    | Food institute Ibadan     | Federal and State        |
| cessing industry.                              | or ABU.                   | Government.              |





BORGU

NEW BUSSA •

KAIAMA

ILORIN

LAFIAGI •

LAFIAGI/PATEGI

IGBOMINA/EKITI

ILORIN

OYUN  
OFFA •

OMU-ARAN •

KABBA

KOGI

LOKOJA

IGBIRPA

• OKENE

• DEKINA

DEKINA

• IDAH

IDAH

# KWARA STATE

## ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS

SCALE 1:2,000,000 or 1 inch to 31.5 miles approx.

MILES 0 30 60

State Boundary .....  
State Headquarters ..... ILORIN  
Divisional Boundary .....  
Divisional Headquarters ..... LAFIAGI

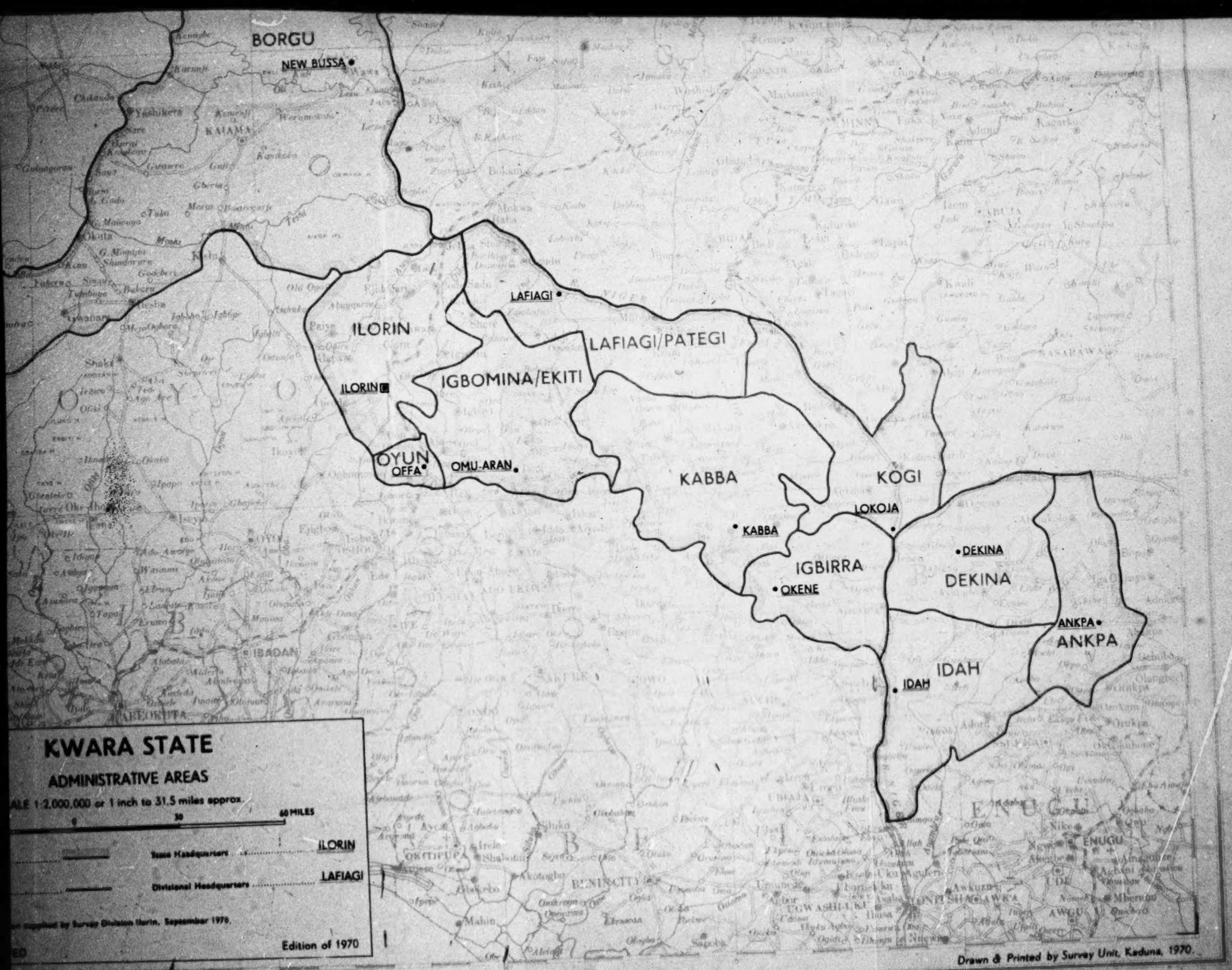
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BORGU

NEW BUSSA •

KALAMA

ILORIN

ILORIN

OYUN  
OFFA •

IGBOMINA/EKITI

OMU-ARAN •

LAFIAGI •

LAFIAGI/PATEGI

KABBA

KABBA •

IGBIRRA

KOGI

LOKOJA •

DEKINA •

KADUNA





BORGU

NEW BUSSA •

LAFIAGI •

ILORIN

LAFIAGI/PATEGI

ILORIN

IGBOMINA/EKITI

OYUN  
OFFA •

OMU-ARAN •

KABBA

KOGI

LOKOJA

• KABBA

IGBIRRA

• OKENE

• DEKINA

DEKINA

ANKPA •